[TEN PAGES.]

# The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday. 2 P.M. 1906 | | | | |
| 3rd Mar. | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 10th " | ORIENTAL | 5384 | MOLDAVIA | 10000 |
| 17th " | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 24th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 31st " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 7th Apl. | ORIENTAL | 5384 | MOOLTAN | 10009 |
| 14th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 21st " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MARMORA | 10369 |
| 28th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 5th May | ORIENTAL | 5384 | VICTORIA | 6223 |
| 12th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 19th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | HIMALAYA | 6393 |
| 26th " | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Gibraltar transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,635 | Verron | 22nd Mar 1906 |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Rideau | 19th Apr. " |
| YARRA | 4,255 | Sellier | 17th May " |
| NERA | 5,876 | Schmitz | 14th Jun. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,248 | Sellier | 3rd March 1906. |
| NERA | 5,875 | Schmitz | 31st March 1906. |

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 235
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Mar. 1906. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Apr. " |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th May " |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | 630 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 135 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | " 900 | " 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 515; 2nd Class, Rs. 895. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Beloito | 17th Mar, 1906. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | A. Cogliolo | 17th Apr. " |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Beloito | 17th May " |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamer | Tons | Sailing Date | Time. | Route,—via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2170 | Mon. | 26 Feb. | 11 a.m. P'Bunder & Cutch |
| LAMA | 2170 | Tues. | 27 Feb. | 5 p.m. Kathiawar Ports |
| DWARKA | 1700 | Thur. | 1 Mar. | 10 a.m. Cutch, Mandvie |
| LHASA | 2170 | Frid. | 2 Mar. | 8 a.m. (direct.) |

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Feb, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.
S.S. "URLANA," 5,253 tons, on or about 1st March calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

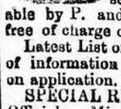
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "HENZADA," 2,073 tons, on or about 2nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
24th February, 1906.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet the Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Mar. 1906. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Apr. " |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st May, " |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st June " |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| †CHINA | A. Lova | 6,030 | 1st March 1906 |
| FRANZ FERDINAND | G. Matcovich | 6046 | 20th March " |
| †AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7600 | 9th April " |
| MARQ. ACQUEHEM | A. Bliaffer | 4766 | 20th " " |
| †PERSIA | P. Cragliotto | 5894 | 7th May " |

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer, | Captain, | Tons | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| FILIPPO ARTELLI | A. Raicolcic | 5,314 | 6th March 1906 |

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 51 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

[Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 30) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syces. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply O C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

## WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
*SPECIALLY SELECTED.*

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., { The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

### ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

## SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Has been proved to be superior to any other Spirit on the English Market.

ON THE SEA.

"Napier Major"—The longest motor-boat run—used SHELL.

SCOTTISH RELIABILITY TRIALS. 595 miles.

The most severe road Test known : lowest Petrol consumption per ton mile over whole course. Won by Arzol Johnstone 12 H. P. Car, 43·8 miles per gallon, used "Shell." I. S. Napier Esq. Driver.

FOR SPEED AND RELIABILITY.

Gordon-Bennett Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The Fastest car, "The Napier," used "Shell". W. Clifford Earp, Esq., Driver.
Bicycle Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The winner "Arial" Motor Bicycle used "Shell" I. Campbell, Esq., Driver.

According to the comparison of the various Spirits conducted by the Editor of the 'Motor" and reported in "The Motor" of May 23rd, 1905, the consumption of Petrol per Brake Horse Power per hour according to the average of four trials of each was shown as follows :—

| Shell | Carburine | Whitaker's | Pratts | Bowleys | Carless | Motol |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ·089 Galls· | ·094 | 0·99 | ·103 | ·104 | ·106 | ·107 |

The Motor Spirit now being imported into India by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. is the IDENTICAL spirit now being sold in England as

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

SHELL spirit is now so universally demanded that it is important all dealers should know when offering the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Spirit that they are not selling a new and unknown Petrol but the identical spirit which has won such a prominent position in England under the name of

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT,

AS ALL DEALERS DO NOT STOCK THIS SPIRIT consumers when buying should enquire what spirit is being offered them.

LOCAL AGENTS,
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
DALAL LANE, FORT OR ISMAIL HABIB, BANDER, SEWREE.

To be had also from
THE LEADING DEALERS.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

## C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.
PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL.
ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.
MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.
ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.
WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,
GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

DEC. 1st.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| From Bombay to | A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. | | B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | | 2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. |
| Suez | 400 | 640 | 320 | ... | 300 | ... |
| Port Said | 425 | 680 | 320 | ... | 300 | ... |
| Marseilles or Genoa | 525 | 850 | 450 | 750 | 390 | 590 |
| Liverpool | 550 | 900 | 470 | 770 | 420 | 640 |
| London via Marseilles or (overland.) | 600 | 1950 | 525 | *820 | 450 | *675 |
| Karachi | 40 | .. | 40 | ... | 40 | ... |

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

| Class. | Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing from Liverpool. | Due at Port Said about. | Due Bombay about. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | † Sutton Hall | 4500 | 29th Ja | 12th Feb | 24th Feb | 3rd Mar direct |
| A | † City of Bombay | 4500 | 9th Feb | 23rd " | 7th Mar | 27th " |
| A | † City of Manchester | 9100 | 20th " | 1st Mar | 14th " | 20th " |
| B | † Newby Hall | 7300 | 26th " | 12th " | 24th " | 30th " |

* Bomay direct. † Bombay via Karachi. ‡ Express service

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs made to Order.—Chuckla No. 8.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co, Ld., Bombay.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—
O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN
IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.
Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was found by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

## "MINIMAX"
HAND
## FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LITTLE'S
## PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.
Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.
BEWARE OF IMITATION.
Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas ; per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS :
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

## JOHN BEGG'S
## ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKIES
## IN FOUR WELL-MATURED BLENDS.

BY Royal Warrant to H. M. KING EDWARD VII, 1901.
" " Her Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, 1843-1900.
" " H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, 1903.

Mofussil orders receive personal and prompt attention.
Can be had in retail from the following firms:—Messrs. MONGINI Bros; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona; LEOPOLD & Co., Apollo Bunder; D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market ; BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES ; DARA Bros., Bandora near St. Andrew's and at the BANDORA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

SOLE AGENTS :
## BOMBAY WINE AGENCY,
147, GIRGAUM ROAD.

## THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES McDONALD will deliver a LECTURE at the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1906, at 6, P. M.—Standard Time—SUBJECT:—"The Victoria Gardens."—Members, their families and friends are cordially invited to be present.

R. H. FROST,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of a BUILDING and OUTHOUSE for the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, will be received up to 4 o'clock on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 5th March, 1906, by the Trustees of the Institution, at their Office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 2,000 (Two thousand).

Plans, Conditions of Contract, and Specification of works may be seen at the Office of the Trustees, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained from the Office of the Trustees, on payment of Rs. 2 per each set.

The Trustees of the Institution do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. N. WADIA,
Managing Trustee.

The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution.
Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 16th February, 1906.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 26th February, 1906, at 6 30 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
R. A. SPENCE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

### RAWAL PINDI-MURREE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

(UNDER 40 MILES IN LENGTH.)

METRE GAUGE. The alteration of gauge from 2' 6" to 3' 3 3/5" has just been sanctioned. Capital will not be increased by this important amendment, owing to the shortening of the line by ten miles.

CONSTRUCTION presents no engineering difficulties of any kind. There is no definite tunnel and for nearly the whole of the plains section, fourteen miles, the line may be a surface one. With electric power the curves are sharpened and grades decreased and the line fitted more closely to the contour of the Hills, which reduces cost very considerably by lessening the work and shortening the length of the line.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each with power to issue Debentures.

INTEREST paid at the rate of Four per cent. per annum during construction of the line.

DIVIDENDS. Rebate on traffic interchanged with the N. W. Railway has now been increased to 45 per cent. of Gross Receipts, if required, towards payment of Five per cent. per annum.

Concessions are numerous and include Free Land. Moneys paid for Promotion, Surveys, and other Fixed Charges are to be charged to Capital Account as part of the cost of Construction.

SHARES. Applications for shares are now being registered, either for payment in full on allotment or by instalments;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On allotment | ..... | Rs. 25 per cent. |
| 6 months after | ..... | „ 25 per cent. |
| 12 Do. | do. | „ 25 per cent. |
| 15 Do. | do. | „ 25 per cent. |

The Shares previously allotted for the 2' 6" line whether or not for payment in full or by instalments, form part of the present subscription list.

PROSPECTUS will be issued immediately the information is complete,

JAMES BROWN,
Concessionaire,
Care of MURREE BREWERY CO.,
Rawal Pindi.

### SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA
between
BOMBAY AND BANGALORE.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles, of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below:—

DOWN TRAINS.

| | | H. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay G. I. P. R. | dep. 15 0 | | Time. |
| Poona S. M. R. | arr. 18 45 | H. M. | |
| | dep. 19 35 | 38 35 | |
| Hubli „ | dep. 14 27 | | |
| Bangalore „ | arr 5 35 | | |

UP TRAINS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangalore S. M. R. | dep. 22 30 | | |
| Hubli „ | dep. 12 50 | | Time. |
| Poona G. I. P. R. | arr. 6 20 | H. M | |
| | dep. 7 5 | 36 20 | |
| Bombay „ | arr. 10 50 | | |

Single journey through Fares in either direction: First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 40-9-0. Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-3-0. Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 9-12-9.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely, at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a Reserved Compartment in a First, Second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up journey through to Poona, should apply to the Station Master of the Station from which required.

The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or "vice versa" will be as follows:—

For a First Class Compartment. 2 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Second Class Compartment. 3 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Third Class Compartment. 6 Single journey fares.

If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number of fares payable to reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.

4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 15th January, 1906.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 43 of 1904.

BOMANJI SHAPURJI CHOPHIA .....Plaintiff,

vs.

NARBADABAI wife of GOVINDJI LALJI, Rambai widow of Hirjee Jiva, the said GOVINDJI LALJI and the Advocate-General, Bombay .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1904, and the Order dated 28th September, 1905, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court through Messrs. Bennett and Company, Auctioneers, on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of February, 1906, at the hour of three o'clock, Bombay Time, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate lying and being at Bad Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba in the registration sub-district of Bombay Lower Colaba in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1 New No. E 25-10586, Old survey No. B-257 and New Survey No. 2 M-9584 standing in the name of Sir Dosha Manockjee Petit, Bart. and Mr. Nusserwanji Manockji Petit and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 495 and Street No. 22 standing in the name of Jiva Bhoja and containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another square yard be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Homraj Jetha and Kanji Hemraj, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedbhai Rowji, on or towards the South by the Road to Beach and on or towards the North by the said 2nd Pasta Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. Manchershaw H. Chothia, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 57 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay—Dated this 9th day of January, 1906.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 5th March, 1903, at 3-30 P., M. S. T., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary,—Reporting the names of the four Members of the Standing Committee, appointed by the Corporation, who retire under section 45 (2) of the Municipal Act (b) Election of four Members of the Standing Committee.

2. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Trustees' meetings.

3. (a) Appointment of Municipal Auditors for 1903-1907; (b) Notice of Motion from Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim (seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna) for appointing Mr. H. S. Katrak.

Letters from the Commissioner—

4. Requesting sanction to the laying of a 9" pipe sewer along Elphinstone Road at its junction with Purbhadevi Road.

5. Forwarding reports regarding the water carriage system of privies.

6. Forwarding statements regarding cleansing of sewers and drains during the quarter ending 31st December, 1905.

7. Government Letter—Intimating that Government confirm the appointment of Dr. Turner as Executive Health Officer for a further term of 5 years.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

8. Recommending sanction to a further advance of Rs. 192-7-0 to meet the extra cost of acquiring a plot of land at Piru Lane.

9. Forwarding, for information, a letter from the Commissioner submitting a detailed statement of the expenses incurred out of the grant sanctioned for extra conservancy staff required during the Royal visit.

10. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's approval, a budget transfer of Rs. 3,750 to meet excess expenditure due to extra quantity of sewage lifted in Chinchpokli and Parel.

11. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 3,500 to meet excess expenditure due to additional purchase of valve faces for the sewage pumps, &c.

12. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 1,000 to meet excess expenditure due to the value of certain stores for March, 1906 having to be debited in the accounts of the current year.

13. Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques in 1906-1907 for certain expenditure to be treated as advances to be subsequently adjusted.

14. Recommending sanction in reply to his letter, complaining of insufficient supply of water at Topiwalla's Chawl at Girgaum Back Road Mr. B. Raghavayya be informed that the cause of low pressure has been removed, &c.

15. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding Quarterly reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1905.

16. Joint Schools Committee Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 17th January, 1906.

17. Notice of Motion from Mr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—For sanctioning the construction of two bathing places.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

18. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 2,000 to meet excess expenditure due to the construction of a special siding and to several breaches in the bund at Dadar.

19 Sanctioning subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 4,000 to meet excess expenditure due to opening trenches for examining water mains.

20. Recommending sanction to a further advance of Rs. 1,329 for preparing the New Portuguese Cemetery at Haines Road.

Notices of Motions—

21 From Mr. R. J. Kent.—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the practicability of insisting on an emergency staircase being provided at the outside of buildings.

22. From Lieut.-Col. M. A. T. Collie—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to (1) the speedy supply of water at fires. (2) the provision of fire-escapes: (3) the erection in the streets of alarms communicating with fire stations, &c. and (4) bye-laws to ensure adequate means of exit from houses in case of fire, and to prevent the complete barring of windows above the ground floor.

23. From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin (seconded by Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia)—For expressing regret and sympathy for the heavy loss of life at the Chukla fire, and (2) for appointing a Committee to enquire into the causes of stoppage of water, &c.

24. From Mr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the time at which the first fire engine and the first fire-escape arrived at the scene of the recent fire at Chukla Street and as to employment of horse or motor traction for the prompt carriage of fire-escapes,

25. Government Letter—Regarding the question of introducing free and compulsory primary education into the City.

Letters from the Commissioner—

26. Requesting sanction to 7·56 square yards of Municipal ground at Foras Road being sold to Mr. Deonam Keshavji at Rs. 10 per square yard.

27. Reporting that the Port Trustees have expressed their inability to contribute towards the cost of the Municipal Census of the City, but have undertaken to render all other possible assistance, and that the Improvement Trust have intimated their willingness to make a contribution of Rs. 2,500.

28. Requesting sanction to the license fee in respect of the Parel Chawl Market being raised from Rs. 509 to Rs. 809.

29. Notice of Motion from Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit—For obtaining certain information from the Commissioner as to the resignation of the Chief Storekeeper.

30 (a) Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Intimating that the term of the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola as Corporations Representative on the Board expires on 31st March, 1906. (b) Election of a Trustee for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

31 Recommending sanction to the extra cost, amounting to Rs. 4,852 1-7, incurred in the acquisition of a plot of ground at Fergusson Road, being met by a further advance.

32 Recommending sanction to certain law charges, amounting to Rs. 1,450-8-0, being met by a further advance.

33 Sanctioning subject to Corporation's orders a budget transfer of Rs. 1,300 to meet extra expenditure due to the making of 403 badges for halalkhores, &c.

Notices of Motions—

34 From Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—For requesting the Commissioner to submit to the Corporation the Health Officer's report regarding unhealthiness of Malabar Hill.

35 From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining a report as to the systems of drainage on which various districts of the City have been sewered.

36 Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding Abstract of Account of the Board for the half year ended 30th September, 1905.

Letters from the Commissioner—

37 For awarding a letter from the Municipal Solicitors—Submitting draft amendments of the Municipal Act for granting leave to Municipal Auditors and the payment of extra remuneration to an Auditor working without the assistance of a colleague.

38 Forwarding a statement of balances due to the Secretary of State and to Municipal security holders on the 31st December, 1905, on account of loans.

39 Requesting sanction to a proposed modification in the scale of fees charged for Elephant Rides in the Victoria Gardens.

40 Requesting orders, with reference to certain Government Resolutions, as to accommodating patients suffering from Erysipelas into the Arthur Road Hospital.

41-42. Notice of Motions from Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—(41) For asking the Commissioner to submit proposals for carrying out certain measures for protecting the City from fires (42) For obtaining an amendment of the Municipal Act—(1) for preventing the President from becoming a Member of the Standing Committee; (2) for preventing a Councillor from becoming a Member of the Standing Committee, the City Improvement Trust and the Joint Schools Committee for more than three consecutive years.

43. Letter from Mr. C. H. B. Forbes—Requesting leave of absence from the Corporation's meeting for five months.

44. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting the decision of the Corporation in regard to the question of the liability for the cost of the over-bridge at Clerk Road.

45. (a) Notice from the Special Collector—Regarding the proposed acquisition by Government of certain Municipal land in Mutton and Chimana Butcher Streets required by the Improvement Trust. (b) Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting on the Special Collector's Notice.

46. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a statement showing pipe sewers not cleaned during 1903-04 and the additional staff necessary to clean all drains and sewers at least once a year.

47. (a) Notice from the Special Collector—Regarding the proposed acquisition by Government of certain Municipal land at Dharavi required for the Harbour Branch Railway. (b) Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting that there is no objection to part with the land.

48. Letter from the Commissioner—Intimating that the work of tabulating the Census Returns is being taken in hand.

49. (a) Notices from the Bombay Improvement Trust—Regarding the proposed acquisition by the Trust of certain Municipal land for purposes of their Street Scheme for a portion of the Chowpatti Section. (b) Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting on the Notices.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

50. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,159-12-3 to meet the cost of treating at the Maratha Hospital patients suffering from infectious diseases other than plague.

51. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a small area (30 square yards) of additional land falling within the Improvement Lines of Narayen Dhuru Street.

52. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 3,000 to meet the additional cost of building a conservatory at the Victoria Gardens.

53. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 16,200 to meet excess expenditure in the Health Department due to the recovery to be made from the Drainage Department for the hire of carts being less than anticipated.

54. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 4,473 to meet excess expenditure due to the watering of roads in the City during the breaks in the monsoon.

55. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 980 to meet excess expenditure due to acting arrangements in the Assessment Department.

56. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs.1,325 to meet excess expenditure due to the debiting of the value of certain stores for March, 1905, to the current year's grant and to the necessity of working gully flushing engines earlier than usual.

57. Sanctioning subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 1,300 to meet excess expenditure due to increased consumption of oil in working the pumping engine at the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

58. Sanctioning subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 2,000 to meet excess expenditure due to an increase in the amount of new work in the Municipal Workshops.

59. Sanctioning subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 865, to meet excess expenditure due to the water-supply to Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada being more than anticipated.

60. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 2,600 to meet excess expenditure in the Malaikhore Branch due to the Budget grant for Feed of Bullocks being found insufficient.

61. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs.3,200 to meet excesses in the printing and advertisement grants for the Corporation and Standing Committee's establishment.

62. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs.8 000 to meet unpaid liabilities for law charges incurred during 1904-05.

63. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs.1,800 to meet the excess in the commission and other charges payable to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company for the collection of Town Duties.

64. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs.12,500 to meet additional commission and other charges payable to the Bombay Port Trust for the collection of Town Duties.

65. Intimating the Committee's opinion that the rules at present prescribed for the guidance of Licensed Plumbers are sufficient.

66. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Regarding the proposal to furnish each Councillor with plans and estimates of work requiring sanction. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding the Commissioner's letter for orders.

67. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 10,000 to meet excess expenditure in respect of stores.

68. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the Budget Transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee—

Reports of Committees of the Corporation,—

69. Regarding proposals to retain as an ordinary vaccine station a part of the former Central Vaccine Depot at Kalbadevi and to employ an additional staff for the preparation of glycerinated lymph for vaccination.

70. Regarding the appointment of a Deputy Executive Engineer for water works.

71. Regarding the destruction of crows.

72. Regarding the construction of an overbridge south of the Marine Lines Station.

73. Regarding public stables in the City.

74. Regarding the surcharging of sewers in the City.

75. Regarding the taking over of the Maratha Hospital by the Municipality and the construction of small-pox wards and nurses' quarters at the Arthur Road Hospital.

76. Regarding proposed amendments in the Municipal Act in respect of regulations for streets and buildings.

77. Regarding proposed amendments in the Municipal Act in respect of overcrowding of dwellings and vital statistics.

78. Regarding proposed amendments of Chapters I to VIII, XV, XVII to XIX and XXI and Schedules H and M of the Municipal Act.

By order of the President,

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 24th February, 1906.

### BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE OPENED BY
H. E. LORD LAMINGTON, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.
AT THE RESERVOIR,
MALABAR HILL
ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,
AT 5 P. M.

By the kind permission of Colonel W. H. MURRAY and the Officers of H. M. Royal Scots the Band and Pipers of the Battalion will play on the occasion.

Tickets of admission First day ..... Rs. 1
Do. Second „ ..... As. 8
Soldiers in uniform half price.
To be obtained at the Gate.

A. M. TOD,
T. W. CUFFE,
Honorary Secretaries.

### TENDERS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST
NEW DOCK WORKS.

MESSRS. PRICE WILLS and REEVES are prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for (a) the SUPPLYING of rough Common HAMMER dressed Pitching and (b) for the laying of same on the slopes of Dam A2 now in course of construction in the Harbour during the months of March, April and May.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contract No. 1 | 25,000 | Cub. ft. or | 250 Sqaures. |
| Do 2 | 25,000 | „ | 250 „ |
| Do 3 | 25,000 | „ | 250 „ |
| Do 4 | 25,000 | „ | 250 „ |
| Do 5 | 25,000 | „ | 250 „ |
| Do 6 | 25,000 | „ | 250 „ |

Tenders may be made for either the whole or individual contracts.

Full particulars can be received at the Office of Messrs. Price Wills & Reeves, New Dock Works, Mody Bay, Bombay.

The successful Contractor or Contractors will be required to enter into a formal Agreement to complete the supply of stone or the laying of same within a specified time.

Messrs. Price Wills & Reeves do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Sealed tenders to be delivered to the undersigned not later than 11 A. M., Standard Time, on TUESDAY 27th instant.

PRICE, WILLS & REEVES,

Bombay, 22nd February, 1906.

### CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION,

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.
THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 7 TO 8 P. M.
PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 9-30 TO 10-30

| | |
|---|---|
| "Where is my Horse" ..... Pictures | 115 feet. |
| "The Acrobatic Elephant" ..... | 150 feet. |
| "The Custom House Search" ... | 115 feet. |
| "The Christmas Goose" ..... | 165 feet. |
| "The Phenomenal Hen" ..... | 210 feet. |
| "A Cheeky Traveller" ..... | 195 feet. |
| "The Pashas Nightmare" ..... | 250 feet. |
| "Three Phases of the Moon" ... | 150 feet. |
| "Fire Cascades" ..... | 130 feet. |
| "The Young Tramps" ..... | 700 feet. |

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| "An Impatient Customer" ..... | 100 feet. |
| "Brasillian Dance" ..... | 130 feet. |
| "School boys practical Joke" ... | 120 feet. |
| "The Wig" ..... | 120 feet. |
| "A bad Joke" ..... | 80 feet. |
| "The Hairdressers Victim" ..... | 70 feet. |
| "Room please" ..... | 70 feet. |
| "The Troublesome Fishbone ... | 100 feet. |
| "The Motor Car and the Cripple". | 130 feet. |
| "My Neighbours Lamp" ..... | 130 feet. |
| "Kids Practical Jokes" ..... | 190 feet. |
| "Vendetta" ..... | 700 feet. |

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

FOOTWEAR of the Highest Quality and finish finest Europe Material, easy fit. PRICES MODERATE, unsurpassed for lightness and comfort. Messrs. JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### TOWN HALL

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

FRIDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1906, at 9-30 P, M. (S.T.)
Under the Distinguished Patronage and presence of
The Hon'ble. Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E.
In Aid of the PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.
BY SPECIAL AND GENERAL REQUEST
will be repeated
The MUSICAL RECITAL of
RUSTAM AND SORAB
by the KABRAJI FAMILY assisted by Several talented Ladies and Gentlemen.

Tickets: Rs. 3 and 2, Admission Rs. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co. Ltd,

SANGIT RUSTOM SOHRAB,

Containing the prose, narrative with all the Songs and their notation, Reduced Price annas 12. To be had from Booksellers. Those attending the Concert are advised to procure the book beforehand to be able to follow the story.

NEW MUSIC.

Dedicated to H. E. LORD LAMINGTON Two songs from RUSTOM SOHRAB arranged for Voice and Piano.

Price annas 12. To be had at SOUNDY and Co.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "NEIDENFELS," D & E Sheds, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 26th February, 1906.

### INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 89 of 1903.

In the SHERIFF IBRAHIM CURIMJANJI, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed has been THIS DAY adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section 9 of the Act XI and XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects—Dated this 24th day of February, 1906.

W. LANE.
Clerk of the Court.

### BOMBAY 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1906.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6-30 P. M., on MONDAY, 26th instant.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 21st February, 1906.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

### BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minima monthly balance and credited to 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

### PARIS IN BOMBAY.

THE celebrated scents, Lavender, Cologne water, and large Jars of E. D. Quinine, Lotion, etc., a sample consignment, to be SOLD in RETAIL at the CHEAPEST possible Rates.

MANECKJI S. PATEL,
Perfumery, Provisions and Patent Medicine Merchant,
Opposite Sir Bengalee Girl's School,
78, Parsee Bazar Street.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

### BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

### SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three Rues, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—A large consignment of BEDS, with Patent American Spring Mattresses. Apply to M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

TO LET—BUNGALOW from 1st February, 1906, at Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. H. G. Gill. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

WHICH is the leading and up to date PIANO MANUFACTORY in India? also who Repair and Tune thoroughly at reasonable Rates?—H. KAPS and Co. 37, Medows, St, Fort, Bombay.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Paraphitas, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality. Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mose Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0: Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong on all parts. J. H. Gardiner. 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No, 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Lex Care of "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Khansamahs and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed, &c. Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMTA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

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## PROCESS AGAINST TWO JULAI LEADERS.

MR. P. H. DASTUR, the Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of at the Mazagon Police Court a notice matter in which Bakridi and Ramzan Ali, headmen of the two factions of the Julais living at Madanpura, were put up before his Worship by Inspector Hartles to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace for a period of six months in a sum of Rs. 100 in their own bonds with one surety for a like amount. Superintendent Nolan was for the police; while Mr. M. M. Muizban, barrister at-law, with Mr. Godinho, pleader, was for Bakridi. Ramzan Ali was defended by Mr. Khatib, barrister-at law. Inspector Hartles stated that regarding the Julai community of Madanpura, complaints were now and again received about the disturbing elements in the two factions of that community, which were under the supervision of the two respondents. It was desirable therefore that as there was a great deal of disaffection and bad feeling between the parties, they should be bound over to keep the peace. After hearing evidence and arguments of counsel, his Worship remarked that he was of opinion that in the present case there was no allegation or suggestion made that those two men were either going to fight themselves or invite their men to fight. They looked respectable persons and the mere fact that they were influential in their "jamats" and could control their followers did not justify the Court in ordering them to furnish any security. The Court, therefore, ordered the men to be discharged, but at the same time his Worship exhorted them to use their influence with their followers and see that no disturbances took placeduring the coming Mohurrum holidays.

## HIGH COURT.—February 26.

(Before the Hon. The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

For Argument on the question of costs.

1386—Nanu H and Co—Yacoobhoy Mahomed Sajan vs Moosabhoy Mahomed Sajan and others—Tyabji D and Co

Motion.

4-98—Thakurdas and Co—N C Macleod vs H B Mr Consul General Zanzibar—Payne and Co

255 98—Little and Co—Salley Mahomed Jaffer and others—vs Lady Janbai and others—Mulji and D

157-98—Thakurdas and Co—Kulsumbai vs Salley Mahomed Jaffer and others—Little and Co

Appls for hearing and final disposal

14-02—Hiralal D—Noor Mahomed Ahmed Goolbhai Maniar vs Mahomedji Pir Adamji—Kanga and P.

1408—Crawford B and Co—the Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Mahomed Cassum Dhurumsey—K D Shroff.

1410—Tyabji D and Co—Karsondas Govindji vs Mirza Mahomed Shiraz—Cragie L and O.

1414—Nanu H and Co—Raghunathji Mulchand vs Varjiwandas Mudowji and others—Bicknell M and R.

1416—Captain and V—Mancekhi Amratlal vs Jugaldas Damodardas Patel.

1417—Daphtary F and D—R S Woonwalla and Co vs N C Macleod and another—Payne and Co.

1419—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Abdul Hoosein Nazuaudin.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR)

For dismissal

268 05—Ardeser H D and Co—Bhagwandas Khimji vs Bacha'at Ajadiaprasad and others—Madhavji and K

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

384-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gangabai and another vs The Madras United S and W Co Pestonji R and K—M and K and M and R

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashibai widow vs—Abdoola Haji Mahomed and another—Thakurdas and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For Judgment

690-03—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damodherdas and another vs Vandrawandas Sunderji and another—Tyabji and Co

875-05—Smetham B and N—Emina Agnes Smith vs Thomas Massey and others—Maganlal J and G

For Consent decree between the Plaintiff and Defendant 13 and 4.

153-05—Captain and V—Anandrao Bhai vs Bhagarttibai and other—Chinn s and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

337 05—Dephtary F and D—Balkrishna Sadanand Dessai and others vs Bhagvantrao Dwarkadas Talpade and others—Ardeser H D and Co

593-05—Captain and V—Nensi Poney vs Rutonsey Asaria and others—Thakurdas and Co

1-05—Pestonji Rand N—Madanji Jootha vs Ali Mahomed Goolam Hoosein and others—vs Thakurdas and C

585-2120-05—Wadia G and Co—Jehangir Burjorji Gurdas vs Ahmedbhai Hubibhai—Thakurdas and Co

806 05—M B Chothia—Musa Haji Sulleman vs N C Macleod Payne and Co

303 05—Captain and V—Krishnarao Sadajirao Dhulap vs Venkatrao Suriajirao and others

418-05—M B Chothia—Ranchordas Arjan vs Sonderji Arjan and others—M and K

374-13249-05—Smetham B and N—Pandoo Ponesha Patel vs Ganpat Boodhji Thakoor and others—Dikshit D and P

234-03—Metha and D—Abdul Karim Haji Ali Mahomed vs Dahibai wia w

125-05—Kanga and P—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Adamjee Mahomedally—K D Shroff

494-03—Maganlal J and G—Gooculdas Dharamsey vs Ebji Umersey and others—Bhalshunker K and G

Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT

Summary suits for hearing in Chambers.

18-06—Smetham B and N—The Holland Bombay Trading Company Limited vs—Khoja Karim Nanji

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

103—05—K B Mehta—Ahmedbhoy Somoji vs Savlaram Ramji—Balkrishna and M.

829 05—Nadirshaw and T—Pandurang Dhaikoo vs—Laxmibai—Mirza and M

837-05—Mulji and D—Gangabai Alias Jamnabai widow vs—Dwarkadas Lakhmidas and others—Madhavji and K

179-05—In person Matabai widow vs Curson Unersey—Mirza and M

480-04—In person—Amboial Moolchand vs M J Manasei—Malia and M.

250-02—Dikshit D and G—Kamjee Bhanjee vs Devram Keshowjee—In person

409-03—Ardeser H D and C Kvrsetjee Byramjee vs Ardeser Jeewanjee and another

763-04—Nadirshaw and T—for pauper Bhanibai widow vs Veljee Rhoda and others—K B Mehta

Testamentary Suits

12-05—Khunderao S and L—Jainabai widow vs Hakim Sadunnya Imam Saheb and another—In person

335-05—Captain and—Champtee Purshat and others vs Shridham and Co—Malvi H and M

735-04—Maganlal J and G—Ganpatram Atmaram vs Gajanand Jairam Joshi and others—In person.

506-60—Nadirshaw and G—Cashibai vs—Laxman Raoji Bhatkar and others—Unwalla and P

627-02—Tyabji D and Co—Fatmabai widow and others vs Haji Abdul Rahman Haji Ahmed Ardeser H D and Co

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 23.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 90 9-16 = + 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... 99 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 105 1-2 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 65 5-16 = do
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 31 11 16 = + 1-8
2 months bends ..... 30 1-16 = + 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 66 1-2 = + 3 8
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25 15 1-2 = — 1-2
Berlin " ..... 20 50 1-4 = + 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4 83 3-8 = + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 3 7-8 do = do
6 " " " ... 3 1-4 do = — 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-8 do = unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-4 do = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 3 3-4 do = — 3 8
7 day market loans ..... 4 do = unchanged
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £400,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay ..... | 270,000 |
| Gold to Bombay ..... | 70,000 |

RAPESEED—
Brown 41—1-4 A-M sellers quiet
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44—1 2 A-M value easier
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-4 + 16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales. Spot 5·73—1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 7-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 4,000. Futures closed steady.

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May |
|---|---|---|
| 5·59 | 5·60 | 5·63 |
| —1 | —1 | —1 |
| May-June | June-July | July-Aug. |
| 5·68 | 5·69 | 5·70 |
| —1 | | —1 |
| Aug.-Sep. | Sep.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
| 5·57 | 5·54 | 5·51 |
| —1 | —2 | —2 |

2 days' Receipts at U S ports ..... 43,000
do Do last year ..... 33,000
do Exports to Great Britain ..... 21,000
do Do. do Continent ..... 27,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 10·50
Futures, month of March ..... 10·32+7 } a
Do. do. July ..... 10 72+7 }

a Declined early owing to liquidation and advanced later in consequence of buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 10 9-16
Futures, month of March ..... 10·15+12
Do. do. May ..... 10·65+8
Tone at close ..... steady

Week's receipts of cotton at U. S ports 141,000 bales.
" exports to Great Britain ..... 85,000 "
" Continent ..... 58,000 "
Stock of cotton at U S ports ..... 873,000 "
Stock of cotton at interior ports ..... 649,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 23rd Feb. 1906 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 11 925 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 20,5 5 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 3,995 do |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard ..... | 231 do |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 3,719 do |
| Poppyseed ..... | nil |
| Groundnut ..... | 955 do |
| Castorseed ..... | 4,203 do |
| Rice ..... | 1,922 do |
| Myrabollams ..... | 2,445 do |
| Cottonseed ..... | 9,448 do |
| Mowrseed ..... | 137 do |
| Gram ..... | 1,209 do |
| Jowar ..... | nil |
| Maize ..... | 47 do |

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 12,74,880
Ex s s Oriental from London

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.
Bank T. T. ... ... ... 1s 4 3-32.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s 4 1-32.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s 4 11-32.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s 4 15-32.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 171
Marks 3 do. do. ... 139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 149
Shanghai 30 do ... 209 1-2
Japan 30 do, ... 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | 98·11 |
| 1st Settlement, 28th February | 98·12 |
| 2nd do 30th March | 99·1 |

Money Market, steady.

BANK RATE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | since 28th Sept. | 4 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay | do. 1st Feb. | 9 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal | do. 1st " | 9 | do. |
| Bank of Madras | do. 15th Jan. | 8 | do. |

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

| | Rs | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... ... | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Ready March ... ... ... ... | 8 | 5 | 0 |

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore Ready | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Do. Forward ... ... ... | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... ... ... | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Do. Forward ... ... ... | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Yellow Gujerat. ... ... ... | | | |
| Do. Forward ... ... ... | 7 | 10 | 0 |

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Forward ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 6 | 0 |

CASTORSEED—Tone,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... ... ... | 24 | 8 | 0 |
| Forward... ... ... ... ... | 34 | 4 | 0 |

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Howree Khandeish ... ... ... | 46 | 8 | 0 |
| 15 per cent. Mixed ... ... ... | 46 | 0 | 0 |

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Delhi White ... ... ... ... | 5 | 2 | 6 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... quiet but steady.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 Bales
Imports ..... 4,000 "

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April | April-May |
|---|---|---|
| 5·59 | 5·60 | 5·63 |
| unchgd | unchgd | unchgd |
| May-June. | June-July | July-Aug |
| 5·68 | 5·69 | 5·70 |
| unchgd | unchgd | unchgd |
| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov |
| 5·67 | 5·54 | 5·51 |
| unchgd | unchgd | unchgd |

COTTON—The market is quiet but steady with quotations unchanged and only a small business passing. The closing Gutta quotations for March are as follows :—

Broach M.-G. Good ..... Rs. 255 1-2
Bengals Fully Good ..... " 185

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

| | | | Fine. | F.-G. | Good | Dely. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms) | | | 191 | 183 | ... | Ready. |
| Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms | | | 198 | 188 | ... | do. |
| Sind-Punjab (M. G.) | | | 198 | 188 | ... | do. |
| Oomrawuttee (descriptions) | | | M.-G. 217 | 2 1 | ... | do. |
| Khandeish (M.-G.) | | | 211 | 205 | ... | do. |
| Jalgaum (M.-G.) | | | 207 | ... | ... | do. |
| Khundwa (M.-G.) | | | 211 | ... | ... | do. |
| Khaogaum, fair staple (M.-G.) | | | | | | |
| Karanja | do. | (M.-G.) | 217 | 211 | ... | do. |
| Akola | do. | (M.-G.) | | | | |
| Comra, good staple (M.-G.) | | | 234 | 223 | ... | do. |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.) | | | 223 | 217 | ... | do. |
| Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) | | | 230 | 224 | ... | do. |
| Broach (M.-G.) | | | 208 | 204 | 203 | do. |
| Veolmal (M.-G.) | | | 227 | 221 | ... | do. |
| Muttia (M.-G.) | | | 212 | 206 | ... | do. |
| Dharwar (S.-G.) | | | 253 | ... | ... | May. 25. |
| Westerns ... ... ... | | | 234 | ... | ... | do. |

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH FEB.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere except on the Coromandel Coast, the rise having been brisk to rapid at most places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are unusually below the average in all districts except the Madras Presidency. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and Trichinopoly and the lowest 43° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is only partially clouded at Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Mangalore and Colombo.

Rain.—A few drops fell in Bombay.

Weather is fine in the Bombay Presidency, but pressure is abnormally low on the Coromandel Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DALHOUSIE—Jan 29, at 52 South Audley Street, Countess of Dalhousie of a daughter
GALLOWAY—Feb 4, at 31 Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, wife of Capt F L Galloway, Royal Garrison Art of a son
PAXTON—Jan 31, at Brocklands, Havant, wife of Major A F P Paxton, Indian Army of a son
PARTRIDGE—Jan 30, at Merton, Annadale, Belfast, wife of Capt Lleuyn Partridge, 3rd Dragoon Guards of a daughter.
RIDOUT—Feb 5, at Middleburg Cape Colony, wife of Major D H Ridout Royal Eng of a son
RADFORD Feb 1, at Ferndale, Blackdown, Farnboro, Hants wife of C J Radford, chaplain to the forces of a daughter
TIMMIS—Jan 23, at Malta wife of Capt J V Timmis, Lancashire Fusiliers of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

HOPE—RAMSDEN—Jan 31, at Chiddingfold Parish Church Capt Charles Dunbar Hope, Royal Field Art, son of Capt John Hope, R N, to Edythe Mary, daughter of Richard Ramsden Esq
LEVESON GOWER—FARQUHARSON—Feb 1, at St Peter's Eaton Square, Evelyn Warmaduke Gresham, son of the late Granville Leveson Gower to Elsie Janet Catherine, daughter of the late Lieut-Col James Ross Farquharson
NORTON—FOUCICAULT—Jan 31, at St Margaret's, Westminster, Major C E G Norton, 7th Hussars, to Mary Darley, daughter of the late Arthur Leslie Foucicault
RENION—DAWKINS—Feb 1, at Guilsborough Parish Church, Lieut-Col W Godden Renton, to Ethel Louise, daughter of E H F Dawkins

DEATHS.

BAILLIE—Feb 1, at Eston Grange, Leicester, Col J W Murray Baillie, aged 73
BRINE—Feb 2, at Royden, Torquay, Admiral Lindesay Brine aged 71
ELLIOTT—Jan 31, G H B Elliott, formerly of his Majesty's King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt, aged 51
MAKINS—Feb 2, at Rotherfield Court, Henley on-Thames, Col Sir William Thomas Makins, Baronet, aged 65
MILNE—Feb 1, in London, Col Richard Louis Milne, D S O, son of the late Lieut-Gen H Milne, 1st Bengal Light Inf, aged 51

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LUCAS—Jan 27 at Pakokku, the wife of Mr H D Lucas, Burma Police, of a son

MARRIAGE.

JONES—HENTY—Feb 6, at St Mary's (Queen Victoria Memorial) Church, Mandalay, by Rev C W Hodder, Town Chaplain, Ellen Charlotte Henty to William Ernest Jones, of Rangoon

DEATHS.

BLACKBURN—January 25, at Allahabad, Florence Ann Dunlop Blackburn, daughter of William Samuel Blackburn, (late of the Secretariat, Agra), and of Janet Gentle Blackburn.
PETLEY—Feb 8, at Toungoo, Emily widow of the late James Petley of Toungoo, aged 74 years.


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| PROTUMEN | ½ " " ..... | 1 | 4 | " |
| PROTUMEN | 1 " " ..... | 2 | 6 | " |
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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 1-12m., 1-29s. Low water, 7-13m., 7-6s.
National Indian Association, Prize Distribution by H. E. the Governor, Pedder Road 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Y. M. C. A., Annual meeting.
Bombay Gymkhana, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m.
Cricket, Hindu Gymkhana vs. Ceylon Team.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE DIARY and Reference Book for 1906 is the sixteenth of issue of a publication of considerable use on an office table. W. H. Gribbin of Manchester is the proprietor, and he has neglected nothing that can increase the utility of this comprehensive Diary. It has up-to-date information in regard to cotton, jute silk and woollen mills, covering India, China and Japan. It contains Indian and Foreign postal and telegraph information, a list of the cotton mills in India, China and Japan, their situation and owners, agents, spindles, looms, etc. The jute mills are enumerated with many useful particulars regarding them. Memoranda on cotton preparing and spinning, and on every conceivable business subject are supplied, and the well-bound book is given free to all those connected with the textile and mill industry in India, China and Japan.

## THE MASTER MIND.

A MAGAZINE has a good story this month. A Babu who was in charge of certain State documents in an Indian town found, after a time, that these were being seriously damaged by rats. He accordingly made application to the Government to provide him with weekly rations for two cats, which should be kept on the premises to destroy the rats. The request was granted, and the two cats installed, one, the larger of the two, receiving slightly better rations than the other. All went well for a few weeks, when the Supreme Government of India received the following despatch: "I have the honour to inform you that the senior cat is absent without leave. What shall I do?"

The problem seemed to baffle the Supreme Government, for he received no answer. After waiting a few days he sent off a proposal: "In re Absentee Cat. I propose to promote the Junior Cat, and in the meantime to take into Government service a probationer cat on full rations." The Supreme Government expressed its approval of the scheme, and things once more ran smoothly in that department. And yet people say that the Babu is lacking in initiative and grip of a difficult situation.


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## CRICKET.

THE Ceylon cricketers won their third representative match on Saturday by an innings and 30 runs. Of the three Gymkhana teams they have met, the Bombay Gymkhana gave the best show, the match ending in a rather senseless draw owing to our visitors declining to declare when there was a chance of making a "finish" to the game and honours were about even.

In the second match against the Islam Gymkhana there was no doubt as to the superiority of the visitors, who put up a total of 304 against 139 and 83 for the home side, and thus secured victory by an innings and 82 runs.

When it came to the turn of the Parsees it was hoped that an even contest would result, but the Parsee Gymkhana were unable to raise their best team in consequence of it being a two-day match. The eleven they got together was, however, fairly representative and was captained by the redoubtable Mehta. Ceylon in the meantime had been strengthened by the arrival of DeSaram, who had gained a great reputation in Ceylon both with bat and ball. Of the first day's play Ceylon had the better, the visitors winning the toss and taking first knock, a great advantage on almost any wicket in India, and running up the fair total of 251. The Parsees failed miserably when their turn came to bat and could not withstand the attack of Joseph and De Saram, the last wicket falling for 89 runs. Following on they lost two wickets for 22 runs, and on Friday night were 140 runs in arrears with only 8 wickets to go down. A large gathering of spectators assembled on Saturday, the local supporters hoping against hope that their representatives would make a good fight. Dubash and Vakil, the resolute stone waller, proceeded to the wicket and faced the attack of Joseph and De Saram, and so well did the batsmen shape that the score was raised to 59 before Vakil played round a ball from De Saram and lost his wicket for 16, a score that was worth three times that number of runs owing to the steady defence (59—3—16). Chotia and Dubash played steadily and runs came but slowly, until when 70 was signalled the latter was well caught by Rozario off De Saram for a valuable 21 (70—4—21). Mody who had made the top score in the first innings now partnered Chotia, but only assisted in raising the total to 83, when he was held at mid-on by Rozario off Joseph (83—5—1), and half the wickets were down with 79 runs still required to save a single innings defeat. Mistry came in and made one mighty sweep over the pavilion for 6 and was then caught by Amath, having assisted to put on 19 runs and helped to raise the Century (101—6—7) Chotia was joined by Wadia and continued to play attractive cricket, but at 106 was deceived by a breaking ball from Joseph and was bowled for a valuable 38 (106—7—38). Mehta, the captain, followed in and made the five runs which were put on during his partnership with Wadia and then placed a ball into Rozario's hands (111—8—5) off Guneskere who had relieved DeSaram in the attack. Pocha knocked up 13 and then fell to a ball from Joseph, and two runs later Wadia was bowled by Guneskere, and the innings closed for 132, leaving Ceylon victors by an innings and 30 runs. Joseph took 5 wickets for 59, De Saram 3 for 54 and Guneskere 2 for 7 runs. It is curious how close the two great Ceylon bowlers kept in their average, Joseph in the match taking 9 wickets for 91 runs and De Saram 9 wickets for 98 runs.

Full scores and bowling analyses are below :—

CEYLONESE XI.

| 1st Innings. | |
|---|---|
| Mr A T Pollocks, l-b-w, b Mehta ..... | 19 |
| Mr A D Rozario, c Vakil, b Mistry ..... | 29 |
| Mr D L de Saram, b Mehta ..... | 5 |
| Mr D Joseph, b Mistry ..... | 29 |
| Mr G E Perera, c A B Chothia, b Dubash ..... | 54 |
| Mr D B Guneskere, c Parekh, b Dubash ..... | 5 |
| Mr E Weerisuriya, c Wadia, b Mistry ..... | 17 |
| Mr J C Heyzer, b Dubash ..... | 4 |
| Mr A G Amath, b Dubash ..... | 17 |
| Dr A Raffel (C. pt), b Mistry ..... | 0 |
| Mr W C Beteju, not out ..... | 4 |
| Extras ..... | 38 |
| Total ..... | 251 |

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr M Parekh, b De Saram ..... | 10 | b Joseph ..... | 3 |
| Mr P Vakil, c Joseph, b De Saram ..... | 10 | b de Saram ..... | 16 |
| Mr S Commissariat, b Joseph .. | 1 | c Guneskere, b de Saram ..... | 7 |
| Mr J Dubash, c Joseph, b De Saram ..... | 11 | c Rozario, b DeSaram | 21 |
| Mr S Chotia, b Joseph ..... | 0 | b Joseph ..... | 38 |
| Mr J Mody, c Guneskere, b De Saram ..... | 23 | c Rozario b Joseph ... | 1 |
| Mr A H Wadia, b De Saram ... | 0 | b Guneskere ..... | 7 |
| Mr B Mistry, b Joseph ..... | 12 | c Amath b Joseph ... | 7 |
| Mr IA Mehta (Capt), b De Saram ..... | 1 | c Rozario b Guneskere ..... | 6 |
| Mr J Pocha, b Joseph ..... | 8 | b Joseph ..... | 13 |
| Mr A Chotia, not out ..... | 0 | not not ..... | 2 |
| Extras ..... | 13 | Extras ..... | 12 |
| Total ..... | 59 | Total ..... | 132 |

BOWLING ANALYSES.

Ceylonese XI.—1st Innings.

| | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Dubash ..... | 25 | 3 | 47 | 1 |
| Mr. Mehta ..... | 19 | 4 | 68 | 2 |
| Mr. Mistry ..... | 24 | 6 | 56 | 4 |
| Mr. Parakh ..... | 2 | 6 | 22 | 0 |

Parsee Gymkhana.

| | 1st Innings. | | | | 2nd Innings. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | O | M | R | W | O | M | R | W |
| Mr. Joseph ..... | 13 | 4 | 32 | 4 | 19 | 6 | 59 | 5 |
| Mr. De Saram ..... | 12 | 3 | 44 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 54 | 3 |
| Mr. Guneskere ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 0 |

D. Saram bowled 1 no-ball.

## A PARCEL OF PRECIOUS STONES.

ON Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Vaman Ragoonath of Vinguria stood charged with retaining a parcel of precious stones valued at about Rs. 5,500, having reason to believe that the same was stolen. The property in question belonged to one Narotum Morarji. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Velinker, pleader defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. It would be remembered that in November last the complainant forgot the parcel containing several diamonds and pearls in the shop of Achut Krishna, a gold-smith, whose shop he had called at to see him

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1906.

## THE WAZIRI PROBLEM.

THE Seven Years' Peace on the Frontier, of which Lord Curzon congratulated himself in his valedictory speech, seems likely to be broken, and as we pointed out the other day might have been disturbed earlier, had it not been that special circumstances stood in the way. For at least two years we have ignored disturbances on the frontier, outrages against our people and the murders of British officers. Official reports have endeavoured to put the best possible side out, with, however, only partial success, and the necessity for dealing firmly with certain tribes in Waziristan has now been fully recognised by the Government of India. Whether the despatch of a punitive force is called for is a question that Government will shortly answer. They have already, doubtless, arrived at a conclusion and probably now await the formal sanction of the new Ministry at Home. But we have reason to believe that the Government of India is strongly in favour of an expedition, and that it is highly probable a force will set out as soon as the snows have melted from the passes. Waziristan, prior to 1893, was independent territory, but for some four years before that time, as is recorded in the chronicle of the Tochi Field Force, the Mahsuds and Southern Darwish Khels, egged on by the intrigues of Afghan agents, had given a great deal of trouble by their constant raids in the Gomal and in the newly annexed district of Zhob. In 1893 a British Mission under Sir Mortimer Durand was sent to Kabul, and in November of that year a convention was signed by the Amir, by which His Highness resigned his somewhat shadowy rights in Waziristan and agreed that the whole country, inhabited by the Waziris, with the exception of Birmal, should thenceforward be recognised as lying within the sphere of British influence. This diplomatic settlement between the two Governments had, however, no pacifying effect on the robber tribesmen of Waziristan, who prided themselves on being subject to no one, and raids into British territory were as frequent as before. Subsidies were granted to the most influential headmen and tribesmen enlisted to guard our border. They failed, and the Tochi Field Force chastised them in 1897-98. Fines and blockades failed to achieve anything, and the effects of that expedition have apparently been forgotten, though it numbered ten thousand men. Raids are becoming as common as heretofore and outrages of as frequent occurrence. Something must be done and that full soon—any measures rather than a repetition of outrage and murder.

No frontier people have given us more trouble than the Wazirs or Waziris. They are divided into two great clans—the Mahsuds and the Darwesh Khel—and they occupy a little Switzerland of their own, dovetailed in between the Gomal and Tochi rivers. It is sufficiently far north to partake rather of the characteristics of the mountains of the Kuram and Safed-Koh than of the Sulimani hills to the south, and Waziristan possesses a glorious group of mountains, culminating in two giant peaks, eleven thousand feet above the plains of the Indus. We had to punish the people in that region five and twenty years ago, but they were not then armed as they are now, and we shall have more difficulty in dealing with them in their mountain fastnesses. When last they rose their rising was signalised by an attack so desperate and so well planned as very nearly to sweep a British brigade off its camping ground. The tribes are ever ripe for mischief, but the new policy which has proved so effective in Baluchistan, and which was so severely tried by late experience in the Khyber, was generally supposed to have gone far towards inducing a more friendly intercourse between us and the Waziris. The tribes of Waziristan, of Tochi, of Kuram, Tirah, the Khyber, the Mohmands, Swatis, etc, these, as Sir Thomas Holditch said, are the people whose back doors are not in our hands. They open directly on to Afghanistan ; they can be closed only by the Amir. These mountaineers are still an unsubdued and an unconquered people. The dominating hills south of Peshawar are held by independent and self-governing communities of people speaking mostly the Pushtu tongue, possessing no kindred with the Afghans, yet allied by ties of faith and of a common language with Afghanistan rather than with India. They are wild and, we are told, they will not fight fair. But they have fought successfully ere now.

Look at what has been described as their protest against the occupation of Wana. In the early days of Lord Elgin's arrival the desirability of adopting Wana as a military post was decided upon by the Government of India. Wana, as described by Sir T. Holditch, is a barren desolate plain lying north of the Gomal river. All the independent tribes of the Baluch frontier are dominated from the Zhob. Wana would afford much the same sort of key to the back doors of the ever restless and turbulent Waziri tribes that Zhob did for those of the Pathans of Baluchistan. It is also conveniently placed for dominating the Suleimani Khel and other of the strongest of the Ghilzai tribes, and it absolutely commands the greatest high road for trade between Ghazni and India. In short, writes Colonel Holditch in his work on the Frontier, Wana is a strategical position of more than usual importance. It was occupied and the Waziris collected silently and secretly from the southern valleys of Waziristan and massed themselves by night in two columns for the attack of our camp. The position selected for this camp was not above criticism, and careful arrangements were made by Waziri spies by lighting fires beyond the camp to guide the attacking column, which, provided it kept straight, would hit upon a weak corner, and missing the political encampment, which was on one side, would penetrate straight into the lines where they might expect to find treasure and stores. It was admirably planned and was carried out with more than partial success. The Gurkhas, who held the outposts on the side attacked, heard nothing in the silence of the night till suddenly the tramp of many feet shook the earth. In an instant the wave closed over their heads. Their comrades in the encampment had barely time to seize their arms and to collect in fragmentary groups when the Waziri attack burst full upon them and then ensued one of the wildest, weirdest fights that our fighting frontier has ever witnessed. The Zakka Khel, who made a serious raid into British territory in 1904, are the most powerful clan in Waziristan. They blackmail their neighbours by right of occupation of lands stretching from the furthest mountains to the frontier of India. They are regardad as the wolves of the country and always ready for war. Of the Waziris generally it was said long ago that they are personally brave and invariably of vigorous, muscular frames, but wanting in the power of combination to resist effectually the charge of our cavalry. The Mahsuds have a large proportion of incorrigible robbers among them, but are generally well skilled and industrious cultivators of the soil and keen and clever traders. But in Kohat and Banu outrages have been committed for which amends must be made. Afghan officials are encouraging the tribes in their defiant attitude and the situation has become exceedingly serious. How best to deal with it is a subject on which there may be several opinions. Government's decision will probably be made known within the next few days.

THE BURMO-CHINESE RAILWAY PROJECT.

THE announcement of the "Daily Telegraph" that China and England will make joint survey for a railway between Bhamo, Burma, Tengyneh and Yunnan, and that the construction of the line will begin soon, may be accepted with some hesitation. A railway connecting Burma with Yunnan has often been advocated, and a line was actually commenced by way of Konloon on the Salwen river. The engineering difficulties were great and in 1901, Lord Curzon, speaking at Rangoon, after his visit to the Chin Hills, declared it would be midsummer madness to proceed with the line as the physical obstacles were so enormous that the extension to Yunnan would be financially unremunerative and politically unjustifiable. M. Doumer in the same year obtained the sanction of the French Government to carry the line from Tongking into China and then another project was ventilated—one from Canton and by the Yangtse, the route through the Laos and Shan States from Bangkok by the Menam and Meping. It is urged by some that the French will, through the instrumentality of her railways, secure the trade of the Yangtse, which we are so anxious to keep for ourselves, and that we can only do so by constructing such a line as is now spoken of. The French are doing all they can for the development of Northern Siam by way of Chiengmai which is of interest to us, owing to its proximity to Burma and to its being on the trade route from Moulmein to Southern China. It is difficult to say to what importance that place might not reach, as a recent writer observed, if it were connected by rail with Bangkok on the one hand and a line from Burma to Yunnan on the other. As it is, it is the centre of a not inconsiderable trade, most of which goes to Moulmein. Railway extension leaves much to be desired in Burma. But road-making is being pushed on with. Only last year the Siamese frontier was tapped in two places, while the Chinese frontier road was carried over the border and continued twenty-six miles in Chinese territory and roads extended in the Shan States and China Hills.

Of the desirability of joining up the Chinese Railways with those of India there can be little doubt, and although Lord Curzon's opinion may be sound so far as the particular scheme he referred to goes, it may be possible to escape the Konloon ferry. Trade with China is improving, though exports and imports are disproportionate. The value of exports last year was nearly five lakhs in excess of the previous year, while there was a decline of 2·56 per cent. in the imports, which are reduced by the restrictions placed on the introduction of Yunnan opium into Burma. On the other hand, the establishment of the Imperial Chinese Customs at Tengyneh, the improvement of communications, the grant of a rebate on the Rangoon import tariff, and the respect paid to transit passes by the collectors of "likin," have all tended to stimulate the export trade, the growth of which was most noticeable in the case of raw cotton (Rs. 2,44,000), jade (Rs. 88,000) and silver (Rs. 1,33,000). Both the inward and outward trade with Northern Siam responded to the more peaceful conditions obtaining on the border and to the development of communications with Burma, but the Raheng route declined in popularity and the trade with Southern Siam was less than half that of the previous year, the establishment of a khaddah in Burma having reduced the imports of elephants and the consequent export of silver. The total trade with Siam declined by rather more than four and a half lakhs, or from Rs. 81,97,951 to Rs. 77,69,991. Trade with both countries would in all probability extend very greatly if such a railway project as is now discussed were carried out.

GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN INDUSIRIES.

THE Government of India has sympathetically, if not quite satisfactorily, considered the representation of the Engineering and Iron Trades Association on the system on which Indian and English-made stores are at present purchased for the use of the various departments. The subject has been from time to time reviewed—always at the instance of the Engineering and Iron Trades Association, for that body has been most enterprising in its own interests and has set a good example to other industrial bodies, which they have sometimes failed to profit by. Government has recognised the necessity for encouraging technical education. That subject it never wearies of drawing attention to. But it is useless imparting instruction in the arts and crafts if it fail to encourage Indian industries. It has been frequently reported that no openings present themselves for the employment of technically trained young men, and parents must remain reluctant to send their sons to technical institutions while this is the case. Government has the remedy, to a very large extent, in its own hands. Foster local industries, purchase country-made stores where they will do as well as imported ones, and the problem is solved. The appointment of a Committee is welcome news, and we trust that in its investigations as to the stores which can be obtained, and in considering its report, it will bear in mind the absolute necessity of finding employment for the classes it is so anxious shall receive technical training. There are still many things we produce which cannot compare with those supplied from elsewhere and which we cannot yet reasonably hope to displace. But there are others which, though not as well finished as those we import, will nevertheless answer all purposes for which they are desired. This remark applies not only to the manufactures of engineers and iron-workers, but to numerous other branches of trade. This fact will doubtless be brought home to the Committee, although it may be remarked that very little time has been allowed them in which to collect their information and send in their report. Here we are at the beginning of March and the Committee is allowed only two months in which to perform the task allotted to it. It is altogether too short a period in which to conduct an exhaustive enquiry. There is little chance of the time being extended, so it behoves trades associations of all kinds to put themselves into communication with the Secretary of the Committee with the least possible delay. Mr. Gubbay, I. C. S., of Bombay is the Secretary, and is easily to be found by local manufacturers and merchants in this Presidency.

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WE would remind our readers that the Bombay Flower Show will be opened by H. E. the Governor at the Reservoir, Malabar Hill, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at five o'clock. Considering this is the first show of the kind which has been held in Bombay for many years, some allowance must be made and patrons must not expect to find it surpass horticultural exhibitions they have seen at Home. But judging from the number of entries and the many remarkably fine flowers produced in local gardens, we have no hesitation in saying that the display will be a fine one and the show well worthy of a visit.

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THE Amir of Kabul has left Jellalabad for a shooting trip up the Kunar Valley.

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ONE effect of the recent cyclonic storm in Bengal was that the temperature fell 20 degrees below normal in Behar, North Bengal and Assam.

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IT is not expected that any immediate result will be reached in respect of Persia's refusal to ratify the McMahon Convention regarding water rights in Seistan. The subject is one with which the English Foreign Office will have to deal.

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THE Government have sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem to the clergyman appointed to Nellore, on condition that stations on the Railway requiring the service of a clergyman and the outstations in the neighbourhood will be served by him. Rev. Mr. C. N. Bazely has been appointed to the post.

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IT will be a satisfaction to the whole public of the United Provinces to know that the Prince and Princess of Wales have been especially gratified by their reception and entertainment at Benares. Their acknowledgements have been conveyed in a letter from Sir Walter Lawrence to Mr. Baillie, the Commissioner, which says : 'The Prince of Wales directs me to convey to you and through you to your colleagues, official and non-official, his warmest thanks for the splendid reception which the citizens of Benares have accorded to Her Royal Highness and himself during their stay in this beautiful and interesting city. Everything was most perfectly arranged, and their Royal Highnesses have not failed to recognise that every detail of a delightful programme must have caused endless labour and anxious thought to all who have worked so hard to make the visit so successful. The rain must have added to their labour an anxiety, but it did not in any way mar the beautiful scenes which have been witnessed by their Royal Highnesses. They will never forget the procession through the streets and the illumination of the river and ghats, and above all they will remember the affectionate and enthusiastic welcome of the people. Will you kindly let all concerned know how thoroughly their Royal Highnesses appreciate their good-will and their most successful labours."

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At the annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce on Friday, Mr. S. M. Johnson, the retiring President, discussed a number of questions of great interest to members of the Chamber, including minimum rates on railways, labour difficulties, cotton cultivation, city improvements, coal rates, and the shortage of railway wagons. Mr. Johnson holds very strongly—and there is much to be said for the proposition that the scarcity of labour in the United Provinces is largely due to the very high wages paid to work people. The labourer, having few wants and being anything but thrifty, will only work intermittently if his wages are high enough to enable him to save : he becomes demoralised, according to modern notions, by high wages, and his habits of idleness and improvidence become more and more difficult to eradicate. The same complaint is made wherever modern industrialism comes in contact with a low standard of civilisation : there would be no Chinese question in South Africa if the Kaffir would work at all for wages which would provide him food and clothes for every day—and no more. But the Indian labourer and the Kaffir also will not work under those conditions, and who can blame them ? With our artificial standards of living and happiness we have forgotten how to be idle ; we take even our holidays sadly because we miss the routine of daily toil. But the Indian labourer finds the chief pleasure of life in his opportunities for idleness, and life will become a much duller thing for him when he gets caught in the whirl of modern industrialism and his compelled to work regularly. His present method of alternating work and play is extremely inconvenient for employers : we are not sure that it is a bad thing for the employ. Mr. Johnson is probably right in assuming that before very long there will be renewed agitation at home regarding the hours of work in Indian factories. He shows, as he has shown before, that the conditions are entirely different in England and in India, but such arguments make little or no impression on the narrow selfishness of English Trade Unionism, and on this subject English capital and labour will alike be united, and will probably obtain a sympathetic hearing from Mr. John Morley and the Radical Government. It is well, therefore, that Indian employers should prepare themselves for the coming struggle. In the latter portion of his address Mr. Johnson dealt with the evergreen problem of the shortage of wagons on the E. I. R., and again made the suggestion that Cawnpore coal users should cut the Gordian knot by purchasing wagons of their own and hiring them to the E. I. R. He believes they would thus get a handsome return on their capital expenditure and at the same time obtain constant supplies of coal.

## THE UNIONIST PARTY.

### POLICY AND LEADERSHIP.

THE conditions of the Unionist Party have brought on a sharp crisis which is still in process of evolution.

The "Morning Post" stated on Monday :—Negotiations which have just taken place between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain as to the future policy of the Unionist Party have, it is understood, so far proved entirely abortive.

The two statesmen dined together on Friday at Prince's Gardens. There can be no doubt that the main object of the meeting was to ascertain whether they could agree upon a policy of fiscal reform for which they could fight side by side in the House of Commons. It is understood that no agreement has been arrived at between them, and that there is little expectation of any arrangement being come to, at all events in the near future.

Tariff reformers had looked forward hopefully to the conference between the two leaders. They thought that immediately before the general election Mr. Balfour seemed to be leaving his half-way house and drawing towards Mr. Chamberlain. There is reason to believe that the ex-Prime Minister, so far from approaching Mr. Chamberlain's position on the Fiscal Question, is now showing a tendency to move in the opposite direction. Moreover, there is considerable doubt whether Mr. Balfour will agree to convene a meeting of the party to discuss the situation. There is, however, so strong a feeling among Unionists in favour of such a gathering, and it seems to be so obviously the expedient that should be adopted for the purpose of clearing the air, that hopes are entertained that the meeting will, after all, be held.

#### SERIOUS CLEAVAGE UNAVOIDABLE.

But whether a meeting of the party be held or not there seems to be but slight possibility, as things stand at present, of avoiding a most serious cleavage in the party. It is certain that Mr. Chamberlain will not abandon the policy to the advocacy of which he has publicly declared his intention of devoting the rest of his life. It seems now equally sure that Mr. Balfour does not see his way to support more than a small portion of that policy. In these circumstances the Unionist Party seems destined to be rent in twain. Indeed, the division between is two main sections threatens to become even more definite in Opposition than it was when Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain sat on the Ministerial side of the House.

In Such circumstances Mr. Chamberlain would take the seat at the corner of the Front Opposition Bench which in the late Parliament was occupied by Mr. John Morley. From this position he would probably lose no opportunity of urging the adoption of a statesmanlike system of tariff reform and colonial preference. Those who share his views would probably form a tariff reform group, which on the Fiscal Question, would act independently of the remaining Unionist members. Mr. Chamberlain could be relied upon to direct this group with the splendid energy and unrivalled fighting power for which he has long been distinguished. An amendment to the Address in favour of a reform of our fiscal system would probably be moved, possibly by Mr. Chamberlain himself, and every bye-election would be fought by a tariff reform candidate.

#### MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE LEADERSHIP.

It should be clearly understood, however, that Mr. Chamberlain is not, and has never been, a candidate for the leadership of the Unionist Party. In conversation with political friends he is most emphetic not only in the declaration that he would not in any circumstances consent to be placed in rivalry with Mr. Balfour for the leadership, but in the statement that he would refuse to accept it even if it were offered to him by Mr. Balfour.

There has been some talk of nominating Mr. Walter Long as leader, in the hope of uniting the party, and it is stated that Mr. Long would agree to accept the position if the offer were made to him by any considerable and representative body of Unionist members. It is, however, doubtful whether unity could be attained by such an arrangement. Unless Mr. Long adopted the full policy of tariff reform he would not have the support of members who are in agreement with Mr Chamberlain, while if he did adopt that policy he would not apparently have Mr. Balfour's support.

The Times also on Monday published a statement of the views of both sides of which the following is a summary :—In view of the widespread dissatisfaction existing in the Unionist Party with regard both to its leadership and its policy, we publish a statement of the position of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour and of the present situation. Mr. Chamberlain is convinced that the future of this country as an Imperial Power depends upon the adoption of his fiscal policy. He is anxious that it should be presented to the public unencumbered with matters of prejudice; and now that Mr. Balfour's administration is an end he wishes to make tariff reform after his pattern the main plank of the Unionist platform. He desires to have a united, earnest party, prepared to go strenuously forward ; and insists that those who cannot accept his policy should no longer be regarded as members of the Unionist Party. He is anxious that a party meeting should be held about the time of the meeting of Parliament in order to settle finally and authoritatively what shall be the party policy. But Mr. Chamberlain has no desire to lead the party ; what he wishes is that Mr. Balfour should make a step forward, and adopted the Chamberlain platform in its entirety. In that case he is prepared to act loyally as his lieutenant. But if Mr. Balfour declines to modify his attitude on tariff reform, Mr. Chamberlain's intention is to separate himself from his leadership. For various reasons he will not himself accept the position of leader but will form a separate group of tariff reformers under his own headship, who would act entirely independently, would not take the Opposition whips, and would base their whole parliamentary action on the question of tariff reform.

Mr. Balfour, it is understood, is quite unable to meet Mr. Chamberlain's wishes. He has no desire to retain the leadership if any hint is given that he is no longer wanted, and, if the party preferred to be laid by Mr. Chamberlain, he would cheerfully give way. But he is not disposed to acquiesce in the suggestion that, Mr. Chamberlain being unwilling to take the place which he has made impossible for Mr. Balfour, some third person should be put in to fill it. With regard to the tariff reform question, he regards it as unreasonable that Mr. Chamberlain should ask him to go further. His view is that the question will for some time occupy a necessarily small space in the political prospect. It appears to him to be highly inadvisable, after a general election in which the nation has pronounced for the present against tariff reform to rule out of the party any Unionists who do not go as far as Mr Chamberlain in that direction. Correspondence between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain and a long interview on Friday evening have not resulted in any agreement. It is pretty certain that a meeting of the Unionist Party will be called, probably after the Speaker's election next week.

#### MR. LONG'S DISCLAIMER.

The "Morning Post" (Feb. 6) stated :—The suggestion made in various quarters that Mr. Walter Long should become Leader of the Unionist party is regarded by Mr. Long himself as "absurd and impossible." Any such solution of the present difficulty may therefore be put on one side. In reply to a question from the "Central News" as to whether he would accept the Leadership of the Unionist Party, and whether any offer on the subject had yet been made to him, Mr. Walter Long yesterday telegraphed as follows :—

No authority for report. I have not even considered the matter, as I regard the suggestion as absurd and impossible. The statements made are both untrue and offensive. I am a loyal follower of the Leader of the Unionist Party, Mr. Balfour, and I shall be very greateful if you can help me to remove these false impressions, which necessarily attribute disloyalty to me.—Long.

(Concluded on page 7.)

# CHINESE LABOUR.

## DIFFICULT POSITION IN THE HOUSE.

### A Bold Statement.

### DOUBTS AMONGST PRIVATE MEMBERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 24.

In the House of Commons the debate on the Chinese labour question was continued.

Mr. Asquith said that His Majesty's Government meant to terminate the unhappy experiment of importing Chinese labour in Transvaal, and will instruct the Governor of the Colony to reserve any measure regarding the same for the Imperial Government's assent. The Ordinance which has been passed, he said, will be vetoed.

The taunts from the Opposition have evoked from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the repudiation of the word "Slavery" in connection with the importation of Chinese, and he declared that he had never gone beyond the expressions of "tainted slavery," as it had many of the characteristics of "Slavery" in connection therewith and to which he adhered.

The amendment was subsequently rejected by 416 against 91 votes.

LONDON, FEB. 23

The Unionist papers emphasize Mr. Winston Churchill's speech last night as a terminological inexactitude respecting the word slavery as applied to the Chinese in the Transvaal.

Several Radical speakers declared they cannot face their constituents unless the Government clear out the Chinese.

A fiscal debate was raised by the Duke of Devonshire, who declared he remained Unionist, but did not accept the leadership of those accepting the principles embodied in the Balfour correspondence of the 15th instant.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The "Saturday Review" asks has Mr. Asquith realised what the arrival of twenty millions of gold yearly means to the banking system and what it means if the supply of bullion is seriously diminished. There will, the article says, be a crisis in the City compared to which the Overend, Gurney and Baring panics would be child's play.

## THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

### France Wants a Strong Peace.

The situation at Algeciras remains unchanged.

LONDON, FEB 24.

M. Rouvier, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies last night in reference to Morocco, emphasised that France wants peace, but peace with the safeguarding of her rights and dignity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 24.

A "Pioneer" special cablegram dated Londen, the 23rd instant, states: It is reported that a number of delegates at the Algeciras Conference have already been discussing how the status quo in Morocco could be defined in the event of the Conference having to break up.

The Russian paper "Novosti" pleads for an Anglo-Russian understanding, based on the recognition of common interests in the Persian Gulf and identical view with German activity in Asia Minor.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

### A Broken Promise.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Mr Asquith, in reply to a deputation which waited on him, said he could hold out no hope of the sugar duty being relieved under existing conditions.

## THE WATERLOO CUP.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

In the final course for the Waterloo Cup, Hopreud beat Dividend and Deferred.

## FRANCE BUILDING MORE SHIPS.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The French Goverment proposes to build three 18,000 ton battleships.

The French Chamber has passed the Workman's Pensions Bill.

## PRINCE OF CONNAUGHT IN JAPAN.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has inspected the Japanese dockyard at Yokosaka and lunched with Admiral Kamimura.

## THE FAMINE IN JAPAN.

### Present from Canada.

The Ottawa Government has purchased five thousand pounds worth of wheat and flour for the relief of the famine-stricken in Japan.

## JAILS OVERFLOWING IN RUSSIA.

The prison authorities in seventeen Russian towns have telegraphed to St. Petersburg that the jails are already overflowing with political prisoners and ask instructions as to what to do.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE UNREST IN NATAL.

### Troops Mobilised.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Five hundred troops and a battery of Artillery have been mobilised at Durban and are proceeding to the disturbed district about forty miles to the North-East.

Others have been called out.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Several Natal Chiefs and notably Umskofeli are recalcitrant and refused to visit Colonel Mackenzie's headquarters, making trivial excuses.

## UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE FOR AUSTRIA.

### Bills Introduced.

The Austrian Government has introduced Bills for universal suffrage and redistribution. It is expected this will give the Germans 205 seats, the Slavs 230 and the Italians 16 seats.

## RUSSIA WANTS MORE MONEY.

Count de Witte's Organ announces that it will be necessary to raise fifty to seventy millions sterling to cover the extraordinary Budget Expenditure. This at present is impossible and consequently it will be necessary to resort to a loan on onerous terms.

## THE DISASTER IN NIGERIA.

### Fanatical Mahomedans Run Wild.

Latest advices from Nigeria state that the assailents who attacked our mounted men and half of the garrison were Mahomedan fanatics who had overrun Sokoto from the North.

A French post has also been destroyed and five of their officers were killed and two captured.

## THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

His Majesty the King goes to Biarritz on the 28th instant.

## THE IMPROVEMENT OF PORTSMOUTH.

### Scheme to be Carried Out.

The Admiralty has decided to adopt its predecessors' scheme for expending two millions in improving Portsmouth dockyard and enabling the biggest battleships of the Dreadnought class to be dealt with.

## BURMO-CHINESE RAILWAY.

### England's Participation.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Tokio says that China and England will make a joint survey for a railway between Bhamo, Barma, Tengyneh and Yunnan. The construction of the line will begin soon.

## THE STRIKE AT TRIESTE.

The Austrian-Lloyd's strike at Trieste has ended.

## THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The United States Secretary for War advocates the building up of an efficient Army for maintaining the Monroe doctrine.

## ERUPTIONS AT MARTINIQUE.

### Another Disaster Possible.

Advices received at New York state that Mont Pelee and La Soufriere are both active and a panic exists at Martinique.

The earthquakes in the neighbouring islands have been the most severe known for years.

## THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

### Arrival in London.

The Chinese Commissioners have arrived in London.

## AMERICA AND GERMANY.

### Tariff War Averted.

In consequence of the fruitless negotiations between Germany and America to conclude a regular Commercial Treaty and the unwillingness of America to concede a reduction of duties, the Reichstag has agreed provisionally to extend the favoured nation treatment for one year, thus averting a tariff war.

## THE RISING IN ARABIA.

Reuter wires from Perim that it is reported the Turks have suffered most serious losses and retreated from Sanoa to Taiz, where the fighting continues.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

In the international Association football match between Scotland and Ireland, Scotland made thirteen points and Ireland six.

As indicating the effect of the disturbed state of Russia on trade, the returns show no shipments of tea from Calcutta to Odessa during January. There were, however, 185,000lbs. shipped to Trebizonde, 152,400 to Riga, and 17,500 to Batoum. These quantities are much below the usual consignments in previous years.

## BENGAL PRESIDENCY ATHLETIC MEETING.

### AN INDIAN RECORD BEATEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

There was an immense gathering for the Bengal Presidency Athletic Sports here to-day, including Lord Minto and Lord Kitchener.

The event of the day was the lowering by Mr. F. B. Prinke of his own record for the 220 yards for India. His time to-day was 23 2-5 seconds.

The Native Army Championship Shield was carried off by the 93rd Burma Infantry with 25 points, while for the British Army Championship Shield there was a tie between the 2nd Highland Light Infantry and the 1st Somerset, each scoring 24 points.

## POONA MOTOR CYCLE TRIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 25.

A meeting of the judges, officials, competitors and others interested in the Poona Motor Cycle Trials was held at the Napier Hotel this afternoon about 30 being present, Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla presiding. The proceedings commenced with the drawing in which 19 cars will take part in it. The Chairman explained the rules and also said that he had received a telegram from Kolhapur stating that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to make all motorists his guests at Kolhapur. It was next decided to arrange for an additional car in the event of an emergency and to carry water About Rs. 150 were subscribed on the spot and the meeting terminated.

## BANK OF BENGAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

The following transfers are made in the Bank of Bengal Staff:—Mr. Florence to be Agent at Hyderabad (Deccan) branch, vice Mr. Moberley transferred; Mr. Barnard acts as Agent at Lahore, vice Mr. Coley transferred; and Mr. Conley acts as Agent at Akyab, vice Mr. Matheson transferred; Mr. Critchley acts as agent at Cawnpore, vice Mr. Connel proceeding on leave, and Mr. Coley acts as Agent at Nagpure, vice Mr. Treble transferred.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dr. E. D. Ross is appointed to be officer in charge of the records of the Government of India.

The Hon. Mr. A. H. S. Reid to perform the duties of Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence on furlough of Sir W. O. Clark; at the same time Mr. A. E. Harry officiates as fourth temporary Additional Judge of that Court, the Hon. Justices Johnstone, Rattigan, Chitty, and Lalchand Rai Bahadur moving up in order of succession.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. M. F. Monks, Presidency Postmaster, Madras, is granted nine months' leave from the 1st proximo, Mr. J. P. Barker from Allahabad acting for him.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Dr. J. W. Leather is granted two and a half months' leave, Mr. R. S. Finlow officiating as Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India during his absence.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rolfe, Military Accounts Department, officiates for Mr. W. C. Ashmore, Principal Revision Section, Military Department Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, while the latter is on special duty. Mr. A. O'Hara is appointed Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department.

Colonel Mahon, R. A., is gazetted Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories; Lieutenant F. Finnis, R. A., to be Ordnance Officer.

Captain Holden, Commandant, Viceroy's Bodyguard, is granted leave out of India for eight months.

Volunteer resignations—Assam Valley Light Horse: Major Showers, Honorary Colonel; Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers—Colonel G. Wilson; Burma Railway Volunteers—Lieutenant Heywood; and 2nd Calcutta Volunteers—Captain J. Bell, all resign their commissions.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. Gale and Polden have just issued two of their useful little handbooks, viz., "Physical drill with Arms made easy and Bayonet fighting in accordance with the appendix to training manuals and corrected up-to-date"; and "Hythe Musketry Course made easy, containing instruction in care of arms, instruction in firing, aiming, judging distance and observation of fire, with questions and answers and useful hints on the various subjects." The price of each book is one shilling.

THE cultivation of sugarcane is said to have been successfully carried out in the Kunar Valley to the north of Jelalabad, and in the Khugiani country to the west. Samples of the raw sugar have been presented to the Amir at Jellallabad, and he has directed that the best quality cane slips for planting are to be obtained from India.

WE mentioned last week that the barge containing the telegraph-cable for the Port Blair telephone system had been sunk in the Rangoon River on the 8th instant, and that salvage operations were being undertaken. It is satisfactory to learn that these have been completely successful, and that the cable has been recovered uninjured from its immersion. The barge sank in 30ft. of water, and owing to the strong tides, the diving operations had to be limited to periods of slack water. The submarine company of Sappers at Rangoon provided working parties, and the divers had to trust to their sense of feeling only as they could see nothing in the muddy water. The work extended over twelve days, and was personally supervised by Mr. Coode, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Rangoon. It was mainly owing to his directions that success was gained, and that this valuable cable was recovered. It will be despatched to the Andamans forthwith.

## BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW.

PREPARATIONS for the Flower Show to be held to-morrow and Wednesday in the Reservoir Gardens on Malabar Hill are going on apace. The active members of the Executive Committee and the Honorary Secretaries have evolved an arrangement which will show off to the best advantage the exhibits. A large space has been enclosed by connaughts for the show. At one end of this an immense shamiana affords ample space for the opening ceremony which will be performed by His Excellency the Governor, and here a display of fruit and vegetables from Bombay city and Presidency will be located. Down the centre of the enclosure are erected a series of tents which will be devoted to the dinner-table decorations. Along each side of the enclosure are double rows of stands for ferns, foliage and potted plants or flowers; over these the whole length of these canvas protections are fixed, so that exhibitors need not fear injury to their plants from wind or too much sun. Other tents are set apart for cut flowers, and the Committee have one for their incubrations near the entrance. Between all these erections there is ample room for the circulation of the public. The garden is an ideal place in which to inaugurate what we hope may be a yearly feature of the Bombay cold weather. The competition is one for which everybody who has a garden, great or small, can enter, and that will enhance the pleasure that the growing of flowers, fruits and vegetables gives to their cultivators, besides raising generally the standard of excellence in these directions. The Show that will open to-morrow is the first of the century held in Bombay. Nearly a score of years ago one was held in Bombay but to that there has not been a successor. The following are the rules for the coming Flower Show which it may be as well to recapitulate:—

Prizes will be offered for competition and will be awarded subject to the following rules:

1. Plants in pots or tubs should be sent in between 3 and 7 p.m. of the day previous to the opening of the Show. Fruit and vegetables will be received up to 8 a.m. and cut flowers up to 10 a. m. on the date of the Show.

Table decorations, without appointments, must be completed by 2. p.m.

2. Intending exhibitors must specify to the Honorary Secretaries the numbers and classes in which they intend to compete not later than the 20th February, on which date all entries close.

3. Competitors must mark their own exhibits and ascertain that these marks have been noted by the Secretaries. All exhibits must be removed by 10 a.m. on the 1st March.

4. The Committee will arrange how the various exhibits will be placed. Owners must not alter the positions without the consent of the Committee.

5. The general public will be charged for admission 1 Rupee each on the first day, and 8 Annas each on the second day. Soldiers in uniform half price on both days.

6. The Committee may, at discretion, award additional prizes to encourage special classes of exhibits, for the exhibition of such flowers or plants as are not mentioned in the prize list. The Committee reserves the right to withhold prizes if the exhibits in the opinion of the Judges are not of sufficient merit.

7. If exhibitors desire to sell their plants, &c., they must mark the prices on the same. If sold, the proceeds must be paid to the Secretaries before exhibits are removed, and the amount, less 10 per cent, deducted for the benefit of the Show, will be remitted to the exhibitors in due course.

8. All articles exhibited must be the "bona fide" property of the exhibitor and have been in his possession for a period of not less than two months prior to the date of the Show.

9. Whilst the Committee will endeavour to take all possible care of exhibits, they will not accept any responsibility for loss or damage.

10. A certificate of merit will be given to the Head Mali of any garden which has won three first prizes, provided he has served six months in that garden.

There are fifteen classes for which prizes will be adjudged: Foliage Plants, in which there are no fewer than thirteen sub-divisions, each with a prize; Palms and Cycads with, similarly, 6 sub-divisions; Ferns divided into eleven groups; Annuals branching off into eighteen varieties; Bulbous and Tuberous plants in flower, of which only four sorts are expected. Climbers, same number, Cut Flowers with eight sets, Bouquets and Vases of flowers four sorts, Dinner-table decorations, (1) arranged by a lady, (2) by a native servant, of Orchids only three sub-divisions. Then come the classes for public and other gardens, nurserymen, fruit and vegetable growers, and finally that for Chrysanthemums, the competition for which has been already judged but not awarded.

## WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

### MISS B. TURNER AND MR NIGEL JONES.

A VERY pretty wedding took place at the Cathedral on Saturday morning, when Miss Beatrix Turner was married to Mr Nigel Joues of the Telegraph Department. Miss Turner is well known to many who have had the misfortune to be inmates of the European Hospital but the good fortune to be in the ward of which she was in charge, whilst Mr. Nigel Jones is known and popular throughout Bombay as a good all round sportsman. A large number of Nurses from St. George's Hospital attended the service at the Cathedral, the majority of them being in uniform. The bride, who was wearing a pretty white silk dress trimmed with lace and orange blossom and carried a very handsome bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom, was given away by Col. Collie and was attended by Miss Boakes as bridesmaid dressed in a very pretty pale blue Empire gown and wearing a large black picture hat trimmed with ostrich feathers. A reception was held afterwards at the house of Col. and Mrs. Collie at Nepean Sea Road, where a number of friends gathered to wish the happy couple good luck and to bid them farewell when they got out for the honeymoon, which will be spent at Matheran.

## A YACHT RACE INCIDENT.

### A NIGHT AT KARANJA.

THE annual regatta of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club commenced on Saturday, when there were three events on the programme—the Challenge Cup Race, Handicap Race for Yachts, and "B" Class and Tomtit Class Amalgamated Handicap Race. All went well except the Handicap Yacht Race, in which only three yachts competed—the Eileen IV, the Estella and the Jean. The first named did not startand the Jean did not finish. The Estella, however, had a worse fate than either. Having got out of sight, its return was anxiously awaited until a late hour, when anxiety began to be felt at the head-quarters. The P. & O. launch Guicowar, which had been placed at the disposal of the Sailing Committee, and had conveyed some members and their guests to view the races, was asked to proceed towards South Karanja in search of the missing yacht. The Estella had last been seen by the Sapphire at South Karanja. Another boat which went in search was the British India launch, under Captain Potts, but it being dark no clue could be had, so the launches had to return without any intelligence. Late at night several launches set out, but without success. The Estella was entered for competition by Mr. Robert Carruthers, and Captain J. G. E. Metcalfe, who, with two lascars, was on board. When the Estella got towards South Karanja she met with bad weather. Captain Metcalfe, an old sailor, having a port under his lee, was not to be done by stress of weather, and therefore bore away to safe anchorage for the night at Karanja village. The news at once spread among the European community concerning the missing yacht, and inquiries were constantly made at the bunder and at the Yacht Club. Early yesterday morning Captain H.S. Black, Port Officer, with Mr. J.R. Deane, Harbour Master, continued the search in the Port Office's launch Lieda, followed by Captain Andrews, of the P. and O. Company, in the Hereward. The Police launch had preceded them and the yacht Eileen also went out. The Police launch was the first to meet the missing yacht and to find that her owners and crew were safe. Captain Andrews had expressed an opinion before starting that Captain Metcalfe would be found safely anchored for the night in Karanja, which was what actually took place. The Police-launch brought the Estella and her crew safety and landed them at the Apollo Bunder at 11-30 yesterday morning.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.

### AT ALGECIRAS.

ALGECIRAS, Feb. 3 ("Reuter").—The following official "communique" has been issued regarding the proceedings of the Morocco Conference at this morning's sitting:—"The Conference considered the scheme presented by the Moroccan delegates regarding the increase of the Customs duties on imported goods in general. The delegates of the Powers failing to accept either the principle or the amount of the proposed increase, the Conference decided to entrust to the drafting committee the task of considering under what conditions a small surtax could be established in the form of an addition to the Customs duties but distinct from the latter, the proceeds of which, under the control of an authority yet to be determined would be employed exclusively for the improvement of the harbour facilities. The drafting committee was further charged with the preparation of a scheme dealing with the following three points:—(1) A reduction of the export duty upon certain kinds of goods; (2) the question of the trade in tobacco of all kinds, of which trade Morocco wishes to create a monopoly (3) the extension of the right of exporting cattle, which is now limited in respect of the number of animals, and is only authorised from the port of Tangier. The Conference then proceeded to consider the question of the improvements to be introduced into the working of the Customs service itself notably with regard to the method now employed by the Umanas (Customs officials) in fixing the duties to be imposed on the various classes of merchandise. A draft scheme will be considered and presented at an early sitting of the Conference. The Conference will reassemble on Wednesday."

The Madrid correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Feb. 4:—

Sir Arthur Nicolson, the British delegate at Algeciras and Count Cassini, the Russian delegate, assisted by the Italian and American representatives, are engaged in drawing up a scheme to settle the Police Question by harmonising the aspirations of France and Germany.

The Conference at its private sitting yesterday rejected proposals submitted by the Moorish delegates for making considerable increases in the Moorish Customs duties. The only proposal which it accepted was to raise the present duties by 25 per cent., and it was agreed that the revenue from this increase should be set aside, in accordance with Sir Arthur Nicolson's suggestion, for the furtherance of public works. This revenue will be placed in a special "caisse" organised by Europeans.

Feb. 4.—A special correspondent of the "Echo" telegraphs an account of an interview with the Moorish Pretender on the subject of the Algeciras Conference. The Pretender said: "I ignore the Conference. I know Morocco and I know European diplomacy. The Conference will settle nothing. The Germans are protecting the Maghzen. I wish the Conference would authorise them to come to Fez. Then I would be sure to have them." The Pretender added that he would make a protest to the Conference. He intended to attack Saida after the Aid-el-Kebir festival. In about six weeks' time he would march against Fez with 30,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. The correspondent states that the troops of the Pretender, though ignorant of the use of modern weapons, are courageous and disciplined and superior in quality to the forces at the disposal of the Maghzen.

Berlin, Feb. 4 ("Times").—The suspicion that the primary object of German policy is to vindicate the peculiar attitude which, with a special end in view, Germany has adopted towards France throughout the Morocco controversy received support from the recent announcement that Germany regarded the comparative isolation to which as was alleged in Berlin, France had been reduced as the most important outcome of the Conference hitherto. The further suggestion that the establishment of guarantees for security and order in Morocco is a matter of secondary concern to German becomes plausible in the light of a fresh telegram from Berlin to the "Cologne Gazette" in which a certain uneasiness in France is ascribed to apprehensions lest the Conference may lead to no practical result. While duly appreciating the wisdom of taking all eventualities into account, the Rhenish organ finds that a false conception prevails in France with regard to the situation which would ensue in this undesirable event. The idea that the failure of the Conference might lead to warlike complications cannot, in the opinion of the Cologne journal, be too strongly repudiated.

"If the diplomatists at Algeciras," it continues, "come to an agreement, that would undoubtedly be the best and most desirable solution. But if no agreement is reached, that would not by a long way furnish a ground for Germany to fall upon France—a design which not without a certain nervousness she is accused of harbouring. The result of the failure of the Conference would, as a matter of fact, be that the provisions of the treaty of 1880, or, in other words, "status quo" would remain in force. The Anglo-French Agreement, moreover, provides for the retention of the clauses of the Madrid treaty."

The Rhenish organ goes on to say:

"It should not be forgotten that Germany had no objection whatever to make against the prevailing state of affairs in Morocco and took no steps of any kind to bring about a change. France, on the other hand, did aim at bringing about a change, and her efforts to this end were made in circumstances which affected the political prestige and the commercial interests of Germany. We parried this move in a purely defensive manner, and the fact of the assembling of the Conference at Algeciras with all its attendant circumstances has already had the result that it is now no longer possible to speak of a loss of German prestige. Similarly, our commercial interests would not suffer any detriment if the Conference were to dissolve without accomplishing its task, since the existing situation, the status quo, against which we have raised no objection and never had any to raise, would simply be perpetuated. There is, therefore, by no means by any manifest reason why if the Conference fails to arrive at a solution, Germany should proceed to enter upon a warlike policy. The disadvantage of a failure of the Conference would, perhaps, lie rather on the side of France, since it is she and not Germany who considers that the existing situation needs to be changed."

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The German Press, while publishing optimistic interviews with various eminent delegates at Algeciras, takes occasion to observe to-night that the Imperial Government holds fast to its demand that the police organisation of Morocco shall be regulated upon the basis of international duty. Its determination in this respect is in no wise influenced by the circumstance that the French delegates appear to have received instruction to press for a mandate to execute police reforms.

The "Lokalanzeiger" declares that it is in a position to state that the German Government does not stand alone in its determination, but that its views are shared by various Powers who will oppose any attempt on the part of France to amalgamate the police and financial questions, and in this manner to obtain concessions in regard to the organisation of police by conceding to other States, and notably to Germany, a larger share in the capitalisation and management of the Moroccan Bank. Germany and the unnamed Powers are described as adhering to the view that the police and banking questions must be treated separately at the Conference. Should France, concludes the 'Lokalanzeiger" make use of her right of veto, she will prove to the world that she is and was in very fact endeavouring to establish a monopoly over Morocco. In one sense that would clear the situation but on the other hand, it would involve an indefinite postponement of the reforms which are essential to the well-being of Morocco.

Paris, Feb. 3.—In diplomatic circles the aspect as regards the Algeciras Conference is considered to have improved. The plan now favoured with regard to the Police Question is that the Maghzen should appoint the Moroccan Police Force with European officers, instead of insisting upon the absolute control of the police by Europe. France it is generally considered, will claim the first place in the appointment of the officers.

Algeciras, Feb. 7.—The Conference sat to-day for two hours to examine the draft project of the committee embodying proposals for increasing the Moorish Customs revenue. The Conference decid d to defer the discussion of this proposal until the drafting committee can place before the Conference a full detailed project on the organisation of the special caisse into which the proceeds of the contemplated new tax shall be paid, the intention being that they shall be devoted exclusively to improvements of the ports under adequate European surveillance. The Conference next discussed the project for diminishing the export duties and for giving more facility for the export and coasting trade, and decided that the matter should be settled in a separate article to be drawn up subsequently. The Moorish delegate insisted upon the expediency of embodying in separate clauses the future regulations concerning the reduction of export duties and the measures devised to increase the revenue derived from the existing tributary system. The coasting trade under the new regulations, will be open to all nationalities on the same footing as that enjoyed by natives. Should opium or tobacco monopolies be created, all nations will be allowed to compete for the farming of such monopolies.

(Concluded on page 6.)

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 9.

### UNDER WHICH KING?

ALTHOUGH all danger of a serious split in the Unionist party or all that is left of it has not passed away, the situation is decidedly less acute than it was a week ago. Last Friday evening Mr. Balfour dined with Mr. Chamberlain at the latter's house in Prince's Gardens to talk over matters, but they separated, it seems, without coming to an understanding. At any rate, the meeting, instead of allaying the fierce controversy between the Balfourites and the Chamberlinites, only made it more bitter. Fuel was added to the flames by the exposure in one of Mr. Chamberlain's papers of a plot, or rather alleged plot, to prevent the capture of the party machine by the Tariff Reformers. The story was to the effect that Mr. E. B. Iwan Muller was to be appointed chief Conservative agent and Mr. J. S. Sandars, Mr. Balfour's private secretary in Downing Street, was to be "director general of policy" at the Central Office." Who is Mr. Iwan Muller? was the question many people were asking on Saturday when the announcement above referred to was made in the columns of the "Daily Express." Mr. Iwan Muller is very well known at the St. Stephen's Club and in certain Conservative circles, but to the general public his name conveyed nothing. Well, Mr. Iwan Muller is a portly gentleman rather past middle life, who was formerly tutor in the family of the late Lord Salisbury and has lately been a leader writer on the "Daily Telegraph." He is reported to be a friend of Mr. Balfour and by no means a whole-hogger. Hence these tears in the Tariff Reform Camp. Sir A. Acland Hood lost no time in publishing a denial of the whole report, but he has not altogether removed the impression that in some influential quarters at least the selection of Mr. Iwan Muller to fill the place now being temporarily occupied by Colonel Haig has been considered. Simultaneously with Sir A. Acland Hood's contradiction came an intimation that Mr. Long was not a candidate for the leadership. To read some of the comments of certain Unionist journals it might be supposed that Mr. Long's name had been introduced by those wicked Radicals to make mischief. But the idea of putting Mr. Long at the head of the Unionist party as a way out of the difficulty really emanated from the Conservative Press—I think his name was first mentioned in this connection by the "National Review"—and the "Outlook" has been hot for him all along. In its issue of last Saturday the latter paper, in supporting the project, speaks of Mr. Long as having "shown in the last twelve months a strength of character and a clear and vigorous ability which have marked him out as a statesman well fitted to hold any office in the State." He stands, it says, "for the Conservatism of the counties at its best. His personal popularity and his sound and ready judgment in dealing with men would go far to reconcile the sections." On Monday Mr. Long telegraphed to the Press as follows:—"Statement about me in 'Daily News' is absolutely untrue and most painful to me. My position is one of absolute loyalty to Mr. Balfour." The statement referred to was to the effect that Mr. Long had bowed the knee in the house of Protection and that his tenure of office would only be on Mr. Chamberlain's terms. Replying to one of the News Agencies which asked him whether he would accept the leadership and whether any offer had been made to him, he wired:—"No authority for report. I have not even considered the matter, as I regard the suggestion as absurd and impossible. The statements made are both untrue and offensive. I am a loyal follower of the leader of the Unionist Party, Mr. Balfour, and I shall be very grateful if you can help me to remove these false imprssions, which necessarily attribute disloyalty to me." That is how the matter stands so far as Mr. Long is concerned. His repudiation appears to be sincere and he may fairly exclaim: "Save me from my friends." It would take too much space to go fully into the merits of the quarrel and would moreover not be very profitable seeing that in a few days a meeting of the Party will have settled who is to be leader and under what conditions. Unless Mr. Chamberlain has been badly served by his friends in the Press, he has changed his ground during the past few days. He was at first, if his views were correctly represented, all for drumming out of the party all who did not accept his policy and for forming not only a distinct but an antagonistic party if Mr. Balfour would not agree to go all the way with the Tariff Reformers. I say antagonistic, for the "Times" in its "accurate and dispassionate" review of the position as it existed on Monday says: "If Mr. Balfour declines to modify his attitude on Tariff Reform Mr. Chamberlain's intention is to separate himself from his leadership." As we have said, he has resolved not to take his place as leader, even though the majority of the party should wish it and Mr. Balfour be ready to give way. Were he 20 years younger he might be disposed to accept and endeavour to make himself as necessary to the party as Mr. Disraeli, coming equally from the outside, had made himself before. But he is in his 70th year; still, though a strong Unionist, calls himself a Radical; and feels that the party contains not only important Tory circles and interests which would be hostile to him, but also a great mass of Conservative feeling about the Church, religious education, the House of Lords, the land, &c, with which he would be in imperfect sympathy, and which would have great hesitation in accepting his leadership. For these reasons he would refuse this obvious solution, and would form, from among the Unionists, a separate group of Tariff Reformers under his own headship. This group would act entirely independently, would not take the Opposition Whips and would base their whole Parliamentary action on the question of Tariff Reform, just as the Irish Nationalists act with regard to Home Rule. Though there are more than 100 Tariff Reformers in the House of Commons, it is thought that not more than 50 would be ready to make the complete breach with the Unionist official organization involved in joining Mr. Chamberlain's group. In his Torquay letter he says:—"I see that it is stated by some of his (Mr. Balfour's) supporters that an attempt has been made to impose upon him as a condition of union the exclusion from the party of all who decline to accept the whole programme of the Tariff Reform League. Nothing of the kind has been suggested, although I have myself pointed out that it would be dishonest to pretend that free-fooders, who, while nominally supporting Mr. Balfour, are clearly opposed to his policy and would not accept his decision if after the Conference he proposed a preference on corn, were in the same boat as either the Tariff Reformers or the retaliationists." He thinks that a majority are willing to accept Mr. Balfour's leadership, but would welcome a declaration from them that Tariff Reform is not to be dropped. If, however, the majority should be in favour of the views expressed by the free-fooders, or should desire that the whole question should be left in abeyance, the Tariff Reform minority would in that case have to reconsider their position. After giving the matter full consideration, it does not appear to me that it would be necessary or wise that they should separate themselves from the party as a whole or from the general leadership. They may, however, very properly constitute themselves into a Parliamentary group or committee such as existed during the late Parliament. They would in the same way meet periodically and would endeavour to agree as to their action and as to the occasions when they might properly bring forward their views in the House of Commons. These occasions will probably arise more frequently than is supposed."

On the face of it, it looks as if Mr. Balfour's "tactics" have in this case succeeded. At all events he does not consider that there is a vacancy in the leadership, for although he is and will still be when Parliament meets without a seat in the House of Commons, he has issued the customary circular to the Opposition asking them to be in their places at the opening of the session. The extreme Tariff Reformers show their mortification at the way events are shaping themselves, though they profess, and I am sure sincerely believe, that the future will reward them for their present reverses. An incident which has just occurred at the Constitutional Club, which is to the Conservatives what the National Liberal Club is to the Liberals, shows the temper of the Tariff Reformers. During the general election an

circular on behalf of Mr. Horniman's candidature was issued by the Chelsea Free Trade League, of which Lord Balfour of Burleigh is president. At a meeting of the general committee of the Constitutional Club Lord Balfour admitted by letter that the circular was issued with his concurrence and approval. A resolution was unanimously carried stating that his political conduct "has been inconsistent with the objects of the Club and injurious to the Conservative cause."

### NO ASIATIC NEED APPLY.

"The policy of a White Australia. . . is certainly wiser than the one that has raised an acute race question in the United States or that which has made the Transvaal a by-word within the Empire. Australia elects neither to run the risk of a free population when in sympathy to the European stock, nor to escape it by the expedient of indentured labour. Whether the line between our civilisation and other civilizations has been correctly drawn will have to be newly determined in the light of the rise of a great Asiatic Power with many affiniti es to ourselves. It is not, we agree, for acrimonious London newspapers to rate Australia for the means she is taking to avoid disasters that have befallen other nations." The above is an extract from the "Daily News" of Wednesday and I wonder what Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji think of it. The expression of such sentiments in a Liberal newspaper must be particularly disheartening to Mr. Dadabhai, who has so heartily co-operated with Sir Muncherjee and others in trying to secure proper treatment for our Indian fellow-subjects in all parts of the Empire. The "Daily News" article was suggested by an interesting address delivered the previous day before the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts by Mr. Octavius Beale, the able President of the Australian Manufacturers' Association, who has recently arrived in Europe on a mission from the Government of New South Wales to inquire into legislation relating to the sale of worthless and deleterious patent medicines. The subject of Mr. Beale's discourse was "Imperial Immigration," and in the course of his remarks he emphasized the fact that the settled policy of the Antipodean Commonwealth is a White Australia. By the way, it looks as if the desire of our Australian friends that the term "the Commonwealth" shall be regarded as their copy-right is to be accepted. There was a time when those who object to what the Solicitor General in his speech at Cambridge last night called "the flashy glamour of limelight Imperialism" would like to have substituted "Commonwealth" for "Empire" and the present Prime Minister was one of the number; but that is now too late. And moreover, the change could not be made in any case without exciting a great deal of opposition. If the term "Empire" has evil associations, the term "Commonwealth" sounds equally disagreeable in the ears of people who do not cherish the memory of Oliver Cromwell. But to return to our Australian muttons. Mr. Beale, I have intimated, laid down with almost brutal candour the principle of Australia for the Whites and the Whites alone. "There is no body of men there which now opposes that policy. Servile labour is not obtainable and the introduction of it will assuredly not be permitted. There are four millions of your own race there, sturdy and resolute, very much maligned, subjected to a torrent of savage acrimony from certain London newspapers because of their determination, yet they are determined. Over all that wide Continent washed by two oceans and many seas are scattered a vigorous people of your own blood. In that huge expanse there has never yet been a cannon shot fired in anger and we have rejoiced in the abundance of peace. Yet within a few days of our shores are the old lands with dense population from beyond the dawn of history, and they now contain two-thirds of the human race. Ours is the last great outpost of the Britannic Union, dividing East from West. True, we have faced no war, civil nor foreign, but there has been a long, relentless fight against Nature in her most appalling austerity. There can be nothing which will evoke all that there is in a man of courage, self-reliance, and resourcefulness than the fact of his being alone in the far wilderness 500 miles from help, with nothing but the qualities of his own mind and physique to save him to those he loves and himself from a cruel death. And those British people, respecting their pioneers, sport-loving throughout, "au courant" with passing events, sharing with infinite pride in the past glories of their nation, are more than willing to assume their share of its burdens and its dangers. They take the family abuse into the bargain, but they like that least. By raising their hand, by a stroke of the legislative pen, they could admit, as they have been urged by loquacious enthusiasts to admit, millions from the coloured races around them to do the work that they are—thank God—willing to do themselves. They are resolved to hold, through evil report and good report, Australia as a domain for those of their own race first and for other European races after." "Some of you," Mr. Beale proceeded, "may deem it folly. We think we have already proved the wisdom, but there can be no mistake that that is the path chosen, whether the right one or the mistaken the future will decide, when perhaps not one of us is living, and we shall continue in it without vacillation." It must be very horrifying to Mr. Beale to find that in this poor old effete country people who are not of our own race are merchants in the City and practising members of the Bar, and that in at least one case a "coloured" gentleman is an official in an important Government Department in Whitehall.

### ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

I have I think previously alluded to the fact that the members of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, of which Mr. Cazalet is president and your old friend Dr. John Pollen an active member, are not exactly a happy family. This was abundantly proved by a meeting held the other day at the Hotel Russell with a view of promoting friendly relations between England and Russia. Mrs. Rosa Newmarch, who is known perhaps to some of my readers as a skilful translator of Russian poems, presided, and Mr. F. H. Skrine, a prominent Russophil and ex-Bengal civilian, took the leading part in the proceedings. Mr. Skrine is one of the malcontents of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society (numbering it is said five and he came into rather violent collision with Dr. Pollen, who with his accustomed loyalty stands by Mr. Cazalet. The first resolution was quietly passed, declaring that the present time is opportune for efforts to reorganise and extend the means of intercourse between Great Britain and Russia on the basis of their literatures. The trouble came when the next resolution was brought forward. This motion was to the effect that the Anglo-Russian Literary Society as at present constituted does not fulfil any of the functions which it professes and stands in need of drastic reform. Mr. Skrine declared amid laughter—I quote from the report in the "Morning Post," the only fairly full account of the proceedings I have seen—that it was neither Anglo-Russian, literary nor a Society. Its president, Mr. Cazelet, had usurped an autocracy which was not surpassed on the Neva and so forth and so forth. Dr. Pollen repelled with much indignation to the many insinuations made against the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, and especially objected to a private letter he had written to Mr. Skrine being read by that gentleman. Dr. Pollen said he did not say that the Anglo-Russian Literary Society could not be reformed, but he contended that those who objected to the existing management had never approached the committee collectively. In any case he did not see why a new body on the lines of the Japan Society should not be formed with the little Anglo-Literary Society being attached. He especially objected to the course that had been adopted because Mr. Cazalet was not there to defend himself. He himself had not been specially invited to attend but he came in response to the general invitation. He was reminded of the Russian proverb that an uninvited guest is worse than a Tartar. Some of Dr. Pollen's remarks did not seem to give satisfaction to Mrs. Newmarch, who called out "Chair, Chair" and who appeared to think that he was taking advantage of a lady being in the chair—a thing impossible by so chivalrous a man Mr. Skrine did not throw oil on the troubled waters by suggesting that the Doctor was simply trailing his coat in the Donnybrook style of his native country. Eventually the resolution was adopted. Mr Kinloch then proposed that an Anglo-Russian Society be formed forthwith to be amalgamated hereafter with a reformed Anglo-Russian Literary Society. Mr, Kinloch was formerly Secretary of the Society of which Mr. Cazalet is president. This was to have been seconded by a clergyman present, but the reverend gentleman declined "on the ground that he had heard very little but personal recrimination since he came into the room and that he objected to the last part of the resolution." Eventually as a compromise it was decided that an Anglo-Russian Society be formed forthwith and the meeting ended, the proceedings having, in the words of the "Morning Post" reporter, afforded an amusing illustration of the proverb, revised version, "Scratch an Irishman and you'll catch a Tartar."

### ETHICS OF FLIRTATION.

Finding their readers satiated with politics the more popular journals of the day have been making a good deal of copy out of some remarks that fell from Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, sitting as Judge of the Divorce Court, on Monday. The observations in question were delivered in the summing up in the case of Stourton v. Stourton, where the husband sued for restitution of conjugal rights and the wife for divorce. One of the charges made against the former had reference to a young lady for whom he admitted a strong affection and who broke off an engagement when the present proceedings were instituted and was not seen in the witness box. Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane scouted the idea that a married man should have no affection for a woman other than his wife, although a man should never allow his affection for another woman to come between himself and his wife. A woman could say the affection must not come between them as husband and wife; but affection, so long as it did not diminish the man's affection towards the wife, was not necessarily an improper affection. For a married man to flirt with another woman, observed his lordship, is not legal cruelty, although it may be wrong. I am sorry to see that people are more free to-day than they used to be, but if men and women are found skylarking together, one has to take it in connection with the times in which we live. Of course a case like this is a great thing for the lady journalist, and one is not surprised, therefore, to have the views of this or that other person of note in the feminine world duly set forth in the Yellow Journals. One lady, an authoress, is reported as saying in replying to a question as to whether married people did wrong in flirting:—"They always did, they always will, and nobody can stop it. My husband is a frightful flirt. He has always had great friendships for women ever since I have known him. And probably there never was another couple in the world who get along together better than we do. It never occurred to me to see anything wrong in it. But, after the surprising decision of the jury in this Stourton case, I begin to wonder how I might fare in certain circumstances. When I think of the things I have done every day of my married life, and try to imagine how a recital of them would sound before a jury, I am afraid it would be appalling. I know lots of men who would no more dream of coming to this house without kissing me than they would dream of flying." What a popular hostess this lady must be!

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

### THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

#### THE CZAR AND THE PEASANTS.

The St. Petersburg newspapers publish the text of the Czar's speech to a deputation of peasants, in which he impressed upon them the sacredness of the rights of property, assuring them that measures would be taken by the Duma conjointly with himself to settle the best method of coming to their relief.

I hear, says a correspondent of the "Times," that the proposed amendment of the organic laws recently telegraphed represents the views of the ours Party, which seeks to reconcile the autocracy with constitutional government, the result being so incoherent that serious organs abstain from detailed comment.

#### POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The interesting announcement is made by the party of Oct. 30 that it will support the Government only so far as it realises the principle of Constitutional Monarchy proclaimed in the Manifesto of Oct. 30. This party has hitherto been regarded as being completely under the influence of the bureaucracy, whence, indeed, a great number of its members are recruited.

The pronouncement in question is, says a St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times', interesting as evidence of the steady but irresistible movement towards the Left noticeable among all political parties. Thus the Constitutional Democrats have entered into a tacit agreement to co-operate with the Socialists; the bureaucratic party of Oct. 30 has made a distinct move to cross the borderland of democracy, and the unmistakably reactionary organisation known as the party of Lawful Order has lost half its members, who have formed a separate party under the name of Constitutional Monarchists. The influential party of merchants and manufacturers has also declared for a Constitution. On the other hand, the autocratic party of the Russian people is fast losing its supporters. All these facts appear to indicate that the wav of reaction is spent' and that we may expect a renewal of the general tendency to move towards the Left, which undoubtedly has been and will continue to be stimulated by the Government's blind policy of repression; and the longer Russia has to wait for the elections the more this tenedency is likely to become manifest.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3 (Reuter.)—M. Durnovo Minister of the Interior, has consented to the holding of the Mussulman Congress with the exclusion of the public.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 9TH FEB.

The P and O. Company's steamer Oriental, Captain H. G. Llewellyn, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English mails of the 9th Feb. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Wathen, Mrs
Brad ord Mr J H
Ismail Mr F M
Beer Mrs
Hurst Mr F
Farquhar Mr J
Hasan Mr M H
Bourne Mr J W

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nullatt Capt J R
McHardy Mr J
Philip Rev J G
Williams Mr C J
Stevenson Mr H B
Bryant Mr W
Waters Mr R S
Nelson Mr R A
Ingram Mr G C M
Langlan's Mr P
Byrne Lt K G
Mackenzie Capt H M
Wilcox Mr J G
Walters Mr F B
Reid Mr R
Hildebrand Major T
Phipps Capt C F
Lewis Mr and Mr H

FROM ADEN.

Froom Mr A
Hart Capt E G
Hichins Lt-Col
Parker Mr and M s
Tarachand Pojee Mr
Connell Mrs W J
George Mr E R
Kelvashaw Mr J
Fitzgerald Mr W
Soomar Mr Hajee

FROM BRINDISI.—Watson Lt H D

FROM PORT SAID.—Crowder Mr W B

FROM SUEZ.—Stayzor Mr T H

## B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd Feb. 1906, on 504·35 miles open.

| | Upcoming Traffic Receipts | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Sundries.) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,32,000 | 2,85,000 | 4,000 | 4,22,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 264 | 565 | 8 | 837 |
| For previous 4 weeks of half-year. | 4,64,000 | 10,37,000 | 16,000 | 15,17,000 |
| Total for 5 weeks... | 5,97,000 | 13,23,000 | 20,000 | 19,39,000 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,07,928 | 2,11,055 | 2,421 | 3,74,404 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 313 | 421 | 5 | 742 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 6,86,968 | 11,55,009 | 16,813 | 18,58,790 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 47,596
Do. to date ..... " 80 210

The approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 10th February 1906, amounted to Rs. 3,639, being a decrease of Rs. 867 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earning from 1st to 10th February, 1906, were Rs. 19,981, being a decrease of Rs. 3,141.

## BOMBAY RACES.

### THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

There was a huge crowd at Mahaluxmi yesterday for the last day of the race, His Excellency the Governor being present. A strong breeze swept the course all the afternoon, and the neighbourhood of the bookmakers' stands was thick with dust. A large number of horses were entered for the seven events, which included the Byculla Club Handicap for horses, with a prize of £8,000 from the fund and a cup valued at £50 sterling presented by the members of the Byculla Club. This race proved an exciting event, for though only a neck separated Mallard and Partyman, Kipling at anything from 10 to 1 romped home in the excellent time of 2 mins. 51 secs., against 2 mins. 55 secs. by Trenton last year. There were only four starters for the first event, the Stud Plate (Rs. 2,000). The tipsters put their faith in Phil Courage and they were not mistaken, for the horse had it all its own way, winning by three lengths. Eight horses lined up for the Innovation Plate, of which Russley Rose was perhaps the most generally fancied, though S. P., of course, had innumerable followers. Much to the surprise of most people present, Mandeville showed unexpected qualities, and, helped by the wind, won an excellent race, Mr. Bass's Filbert, which nobody thought worth considering, doing very well as second with three quarters of a length between it and the third horse which was the favourite. There were surprises in store in the next event, when some fourteen horses started for the Bedowin Plate. Sheik and Omar shared the honours for this event, but the Cup went to Plassy, which had been scarcely thought of, though Sheik looked like winning, but for some unaccountable reason almost stopped running when but a few yards from the post. Young Gazelle, which was fancied by many, made a poor show. The great event of the day, the Byculla Cup, came next, and needless to say, it aroused the sportsmen present to an unwonted pitch of excitement. Eleven horses started, and at the mile they were in a pretty line of 1, 2, 3 through the whole string. There was a Titanic struggle between Mallard and Partyman at the post with a neck only between them, but neither had a chance of gaining on Kipling, and Vining deserves much credit for his lazy win. The Truf Club Cup was thought to lay between Precious, Soleil, Sandow and Mooreed, but as it turned out Skylark was a comfortable first and Laffy second, Scilleil third and Precious fourth. Killeevan, which has no great record behind it, won the Stand Plate, and Oriental the Desert Plate, leaving the unfortunate Grey Fox fourth. Thus ended the races, which have been very successful throughout.

The following is the result:—

The Stud Plate. Distance—1 mile. Rs. 2 000; out of which second receives Rs. 400; and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Country-Bred Horses which have not won flat races value Rs. 900 or over of the aggragate value of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Ahmed Sait's ch ch g Phill Courage 7st ... Milsom 1
Mr J D Scott's b ch h Roseland 8st 10lbs... Ames 2
Mr E C Ramshaw's ch ch m Lady of Quality 9st 12lbs ... Penton 3
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b ch g Fairy Land 8st 9lbs ... Dhondi 4

Betting—6 to 4 on Lady of Quality, 3 to 1 against Phil Courage, 6 to 1 Roseland and tens Fairyland.

The start was made by Phil Courage which looked like maintaining its lead, but Lady of Quality came into second place at the bend and made a feint of winning, when Penton put the points in his mount and the favourite went away at a great pace and won by three lengths, a head only between second and third. Time 1 min. 40 3-5 secs.

The Innovation Plate. Distance—7 furlongs Rs. 4 (00; out of which second receives Rs. 70); and third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr A E Oaley's b aus h Mandeville 7st 6lbs. ... Rogers 1
Mr W H Bass's b e m Filbert 7st 3lbs .. Vinning 2
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 9st 6lbs... Burn 3
Mr R J Farquharson's bl e m Petunia, 9st 12lbs. ... Bradshaw 0
Mr T B Avasla's br aus g Chippy Norton 9st 7lbs. ... Ames 0
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus h Matalgia 8st 12lbs. ... Robinson 0
Mr W H Bass's b e m S P 8st 6lbs..... ...Melsom 0
Mr. Artin A Essayie's br aus g Koko 8st 11b ... Heeroo 0

Betting—2 to 1 against Russley Rose, 4 to 1 Filbert, 5 to 1 Petunia and Mandeville, 8 to 1 Koko and tens the rest.

Mandeville led from the start and had no difficulty whatever in winning as no other horse got seriously near it. Won by three-quarters of a length, the same distance between second and third. Time 1 min. 28 3-5secs.

The Bedouin Plate. Distance 5 furlongs. Rs. 2 000 out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr Curmer's ch a h Plassy 6st 10lbs.....Bennet 1
Messrs Wood and Badger's b a h Sheik 6st 12lbs. ... Meisom 2
Thakur Shripal Singh's ch a h Omar 9st 2lbs ... Evans 3
Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee' b a h Bay Middleton 10st 2lbs ... Robinson 0
Mr R R S's ch a h Tachreet, 9st 13lbs..... Heeroo 0
Mr. Maxwell's g a h Young Gazelle 8st 13lbs. ... C B Mahomed 0
Messrs Wood and Badger's ch a h Dilar Jung 8st 11lbs ... Southall 0
Mr J D Scott's g a h Bahar 8st 2lbs..... ...Ames 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon 7st 8lb.....Rogers 0
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 7st 11b. ... Vinning 0
Mr Mahmood's g a h Karadev 6st 13lbs ...Native 0
Mr J Oomeresey's b a h Practical 6st 6lbs. ... J Taylor 0
Mr A M Jaffi.'s g a h Nonplus 6st 7lbs...Dhondi 0

Betting—3 to 1 against Omar and Sheik, 6 to 1 Plassy, Bay Middleton, Tachreet, 8 to 1 Young Gazelle, tens and longer odds the rest.

Sheik had the start but was quickly followed and overtaken by Plassy. Coming round the straight Sheik again showed its metal, and her Jockey was taking it easy, while Bennet on Plassy was cracking his whip for all he was worth. But the whip eventually did its work, for Plassy managed to pass the post ahead in front of Sheik, with Omar, Evans up, an excellent third. Time 1 min. 8 1-5 secs.

The Byculla Club Cup. Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs. Rs. 8,000 from the Fund and a cup value £50 sterling presented by the Members of the Byculla Club second receives Rs. 1,200 and the third Rs. 600 out of the stakes. A Handicap for Horses.

Mr Marshall's b aus g Kipling 7st 2lbs.. ...Vining 1
The Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's b aus h Millard 6st 0lbs ... Bradshaw 2
Mr W Moran's bl aus g Partyman 6st 11b ed 6·t 9lbs ... Bennett 3
Mr E C Ramshaw's b aus m Signorina 8st 3lbs ... Melsom 4
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus h Cherson 8st 12lbs ... Southall 0
Mr J C Galstaun's br aus g Prince Lyon 8st 3lbs ... Rabinson 0
Mr Dartmoor's ch aus g Amyas 8st 2lbs.....Evans 0
Mr R R S's b aus g Chassepot 7st 7lbs.....Heeroo 0
Aga S Shah's b aus h Nat Gould 6st 11bs ed 6·t 7lbs ... Kamad 0
Mr T L Robert's b aus g Rapid Pilgrim 6·t 3lbs ed 6st 7lbs ... Davis 0
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Lamrock 6st ed 6·t 7lbs ... Dhondi 0

Betting—6 to 4 against Millard, 4 to 1 Signorina 6 to 1 Prince Lyon, 8 to 1 Chassepot, Kipling and Nat Gould, tens and longer odds the rest.

Amyas, Signorina and Prince Lyon got off together, but they were all quickly passed by Nat Gould who continued to lead till the half mile, when Kipling shot ahead and kept there throughout the race in spite of the efforts of Signorina, Millard and Nat Gould to creep to the front. Won by 1 1-2 lengths, a neck dividing second and third. Time 2 mins. 51 secs.

The Turf Club Cup.—Rs. 3,000; out of which second receives Rs. 600; and the third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs

Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 8st 5lbs....Burns 1
Mr Kassim Jurji's ch a h Laffy 8st 10lbs. Southall 2
Thakur Shripal Singh's g a h Soleil 8st 2lbs ... Evans 3
Mr B R S g a h Precious 9st 5lbs ... Ames 4
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 9st 6lbs ... Robinson 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan 8st 3lbs.....Kamad 0
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sandow 7st 10lbs ... Oomerkhan 0
Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II 7st 7lbs ...Heeroo 0
Messrs Wood and Badger's b a h Sweet William 7st 6lbs ... Melsom 0
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II 7st 6lbs ... Vining 0

Betting—3 to 1 against Sandow and Soleil, 4 to 1 Precious 5 to 1 Sweet William, 6 to 1 Mooreed and Bandit II, 8 to 1 Panala, 10 to 1 Skylark longer odds the rest.

Arabistan took up the running, and it was not till the ninth furlong that Bandit II got alongside the leader followed by Precious and the rest in a bunch. At the half mile Precious took a lead which momentarily gladdened the hearts of its supporters but Skylark soon overtook Laffy, the latter Panala and then Bandit and there ensued a tremendous race between the pair. Skylark eventually shot ahead, winning by two and a half lengths three quarters between the next two. Time 2min. 10secs.

The Stand Plate. Distance 6 furlongs. Rs 2,000. out of which second receives Rs. 400; and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Killeevan 8st 9lbs ... Robinson 1
Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's b e m Primrole 8st 5lbs ... Rogers 2
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist 8st ... Burn 3
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Regio 9st 3lbs ... Southall 4
Mr Dartmoor's ch e g Sacritan 11 9st 11lbs. Evens 0
Mr Finch's b e h Cossack 8st 11lbs..... Heeroo 0
Col Beaver's b aus g Madlock 8st 4lbs..... Ames 0
Messrs Wood and Badger's br e g Thomond 8st 3lbs ... Barrett 0
Messrs Bleach and Avasia's c e g Apology 8st 3lbs ... Bradshaw 0
Mr A N Dass' b e m Clyndor 8st 11lbs...J Taylor 0
Mr J C Galstaun's ch e m Dickkaway 7st 10lbs ... Kamad 0
Mr G K's b aus g Resident 7st 8lbs. Oomerkhan 0
Mr A N Dass' b aus h Trencherman 7st 6lbs ... Trahan 0
Mr C K's b aus h Jubilant 7st 4lbs..... Melsom 0
Thakur Shripal Singh's b aus g Flotsam 7st 2lbs ... Vining 0
The Hon Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Henrique 6st 7lbs ... Davo 0

Betting—4 to 1 against Primerola and Madlock 5 to 1 Killeevan and Apology, 6 to 1 Harpist and Dickkaway tens and longer odds the rest.

This race saw a remarkable struggle for first place between Harpist, Primerola and Killeevan, the latter horse winning by a neck; a head between Harpist and Primerole. Time 1min. 14secs.

The Desert Plate.—Distance—7 furlongs. Rs. 2,000; out of which second receives Rs 400; and the third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs 13st. 3lbs, and under.

Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 8st ... Kamad 1
Messrs Wood and Badger's ch a h William Rufus 7st 12lbs ... Southall 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 8st 7lbs ... Heeroo 3
Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 8st 5lbs ... Meloum 0
Mr A J De Souza's b a h Sir Jamal 7st 11lbs. ... Vining 0
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 9 t 12lbs ... 0
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 9st 9lbs ... 0
Mr R R S's ch a h Mint 7st 7lbs ... 0

Betting—6 to 4 against Oriental, 3 to 1 William Rufus and Grey Fox, 5 to 1 Little Joker, any odds Sir Jamal.

William Rufus led with Grey Fox and Oriental close up,—At the bend Oriental gradually took up the running and won in comfort by a length and a quarter, with a length and a half between Little Joker and William Rufus. Time 1 min 32 2-5 secs.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ... | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ... | 12 | 12 | 38 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ... | 11 | 8 | 36 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ... | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ... | 6 | 3 | 40 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| G Mahim and Worli ... | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| Water Division ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Total ... | 36 | 30 | 155 |
| Same date last year ... | 129 | 103 | 227 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attacks | Deaths |
|---|---|
| 3 | 1 |

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ... | 6 | 5 | 12 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ... | 11 | 7 | 32 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ... | 15 | 7 | 16 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ... | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ... | 9 | 10 | 51 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 3 | 3 | 12 |
| G Mahim and Worli ... | 3 | 0 | 16 |
| Water Division ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ... | 0 | 3 | 15 |
| Total ... | 49 | 36 | 184 |
| Total plague deaths to date ... | 305,423 | 2,03,3 | 711 |
| Same date last year ... | 113 | 122 | 282 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 3 | 2 |

A correspondent at Trichinopoly writes:—"The gilded cup is placed on the very tip top of the temple on the highest summit of the rock at Trichinopoly, valued at about Rs. 6,000, was stolen on Monday night last. The Police have arrested a Brahmin on suspicion. Last week the crown on a temple tower at Srirangam was also stolen, the theft remaining undetected. The Police are making a vigorous investigation into these cases."


BABY'S AWFUL ITCHING ECZEMA

Sores and Scales All Over Face and Body—Could Not Tell What She Looked Like—Unable to Sleep—Grew Worse Under Doctors.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN ONE MONTH

A grateful mother, in the following letter, tells of another of those marvellous cures by Cuticura: "When my baby was four months old her skin broke out with a humour. I took her to a doctor, who said it was eczema. He gave me medicine to give her, but she kept getting worse all the time. Her little face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. No child ever had a worse case. Her face was being eaten away, and even her finger nails fell off. Then it itched so she could not sleep, and for many weary nights we could get no rest. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, first bathing her in warm water with the Soap, and then spreading on the Ointment with soft cloths. I saw a change in a week. The sores began to heal, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body. Any mother having children with eczema or humours will find a friend in Cuticura Soap and Ointment. (signed) Mrs. Mary Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. J., Aug. 14, 1904."

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The foregoing statement justifies the oft-repeated assertion that Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford instant relief, and permit sleep for baby and rest for tired mothers, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure in the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin, and scalp humours of infancy and age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Sole Props.

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I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele or any ailment of that kind that weakens you, it would assure your future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it; your best days are slipping by. If you want this book, I send it closely sealed, free, if you write me. If you are able, call on my physician for free consultation and a free test.

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Some parts of the body wear out sooner than others; notably the skin, because of its exposure and its great liability to injury and disease. New tissue is constantly being produced; and this, as it forms, is pushed upwards, taking the place of the old tissue, which becomes horny and is finally cast off.

The fine dust that one may scrape off the skin consists of these horny scales. An eminent English chemist has devoted years of untiring experiment to this problem of the growth of new skin, with a view to dealing with those emergencies when the skin becomes injured, inflamed, or diseased. It is believed that this shrewd observer of Nature's ways has found in Zam-Buk the ideal balm to use on such occasions, and a balm which, by reason of it being Nature's own healer, will quickly supplant the coarse ointments, salves, and embrocations that have had to suffice in the past.

Ever since man acquired the instinct to rub a place that hurt, attempts have been made to discover the right substance for him to rub with. The great chemist already referred to considered that the likeliest place to discover this substance was in the forests of Nature, situate beyond the borders of civilization.

At length, after wearying search, certain rare plants were found from which could be extracted juices possessing the astonishing power of creating new healthy skin! When applied to a cut or sore, inflammation and disease would be at once taken out and new sound tissue grown completely over the affected place. To this unique extract were added other juices and balsams of high medicinal merit; the whole was refined and concentrated so as to increase the potency of each element, and Zam-Buk, as we now know the great healer, thus came into existence. The secret of its manufacture now belongs to the Zam-Buk Company, whose head Indian office is at 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, who have been able to bring the price of the balm within the reach of all. Zam-Buk may be had of all chemists or medicine vendors, price 1 rupee per box. Post paid and packed free from the proprietors for re. 1 as. 2 per box. Zam-Buk is specially rec

## LADIES' BRANCH OF THE N. I. ASSOCIATION.

### LECTURE SECTION.

"THE Philosophy of Shelley's Poetry" was the subject of the lecture read by Mr. V. B. Mehta to the Members of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association at the bungalow of Mrs. S M Patel on the 21st of February. The lecturer in his paper dwelt on the fact that Shelley in his life met with no general appreciation of his poetry and that in spite of the possession of a genius that a later age and more discriminating critics recognised, he was driven to leave England and the English people, who could only see in his verses qualities that suggested the license of the free-thinker and the wild ideas of the revolutionary. Later Mathew Arnold saw and admitted the charm of his poetry and Professor Dowden and John Addington Symonds, while thinking his theories wild and extravagant, pronounced his lyric verses to be incomparable. Swinburne gave him a whole hearted admiration, and later Shelley-worshippers agree with all his theories, political, social and moral "To Shelley" ran this paper, "poetry was not merely the art of putting sentiments and emotion into verse, but of singing the future of humanity" Attention was drawn to Shelley's dramatic pieces, among them to "The Revolt of Islam," in which his revolutionary doctrines were enunciated with power. "The glory of this fine poem was eclipsed by the drama of 'Prometheus Unbound' which for its lyric splendour, its symbolic force and intense moral fervour is unsurpassed in all European literature. In this play, Hercules releases Prometheus from the tyranny and injustice of Zeus. Asia, as her very name implies, stands for ideal Beauty. Her union with Prometheus and their retirement into a far-off cave ringing with the music of the winds and fragrant with the perfume of flowers, brings this great drama to a close. With their happiness and the realisation of their immortal longing, wars, diseases, social inequalities and other evils of human life disappear, as the mists of early morning dissolve in the light of the new-born Sun." Many other of Shelley's poems were touched on and freely quoted from, and the lecturer, moreover, gave his reading of the poet's idea of the eternal feminine thus: "His ideal woman is a wandering ray of abstract Beauty. She has no definite form, for her flowing outlines 'mingle in their flowing,' mixing up and overlapping each other for ever and ever till they produce innumerable new patterns. She is full of 'Love, Life and Deity.' Her frame is trembling with the excess of Beauty burning within her. Her eyes (even Shelley could not help giving the organs of sight to his ideal woman) are like unto sunbeams radiating from 'Soul the Sun.' The love that is inspired in the mind of the poet at the sight of this unearthly being transcends the love of mortals. He hears a liquid murmur dropping from her, which by its passionate sweetness kills his senses. As he approaches her nearer, the light that he had seen burning out of her transparent body is transformed into the semblance of the spirit of Love, for in his philosophy Love, Life and Light are essentially the same, and thereupon he bursts into the verse that begins—

"See, where she stands, a mortal shape endowed
With Love and Life and light and Deity,
And motion which may change but cannot die;
An image of some bright eternity."

The essay was listened to with much attention by the audience, composed of European, Parsee and Hindu ladies, among whom Parsees largely predominated. After a vote of thanks to the lecturer the gathering adjourned to Mr. Patel's hospitable dining room to partake of refreshments and then gradually dispersed.

## INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

THE ninth annual general meeting of the Indian Christian Association was held last Saturday evening in the C. M. S. Hall Girgaum. The Hall, which was tastefully decorated, was quite full.

After refreshments, those Indian Christian students who were successful at the last University examinations, including six young ladies, were congratulated. Of these several could not be present. Mr. C. J. Ashbury, B. A. LL. B., President of the I. C. A., after the introductory remarks, called upon Mr. Frank Anderson, M. A., to address the students. After congratulating the successful students, he dwelt upon the real object of a student's career, consisting of the three-fold study of books, men and life, and said that four ingredients, i.e., reverance, inquiry, service and humility were necessary to accomplish it.

Prof. Welinkar followed. He expressed the sympathy of the Association for the students and said that the success was only a stage in their onward progress. He quoted Epictetus as pointing out that students were sometimes like those people on a journey unduly lingering at an inn and forgetting the real object of the journey. The students were responsible for the good or bad leadership of the country. He also said a word of encouragement to those who had met with failure.

After this the President presented a gift of money to Miss S. David who had passed her Intermediate Arts Examination.

At this stage, Mr. Alexander C. King, the Chairman of the evening, was introduced and garlanded amidst applause, and the regular annual general meeting commenced. An appropriate Hymn—"Cast thy bread upon the waters"—was sung and the Rev. T. Nathoji offered prayer. The annual report was read by the Rev. D. L. Joshi, the keynote of which was quiet progress, consolidation and increased harmony among members. Mr. D. B Padmanji gave a Marathi version of it to the audience. The statement of accounts, accompanied by sharp reminders, was given by the Treasurer Mr. B. M. Athavale B. A., LL. B. The report was adopted by the audience. The Secretary then read out the result of the annual elections of the officers and sixteen other Committee Members for 1906. The office bearers elected are—President Mr. C. J. Ashbury; Vice President the Rev. T. Nathjoi; Treasurer Mr. B. N. Athavale; and Joint-secretaries the Rev. D. L. Joshi and Mr. T Buell. This was followed by an address on the National Missionary Society of India by the Rev. S.V. Karmarkar, B. D., and an appeal by Mr. J.H. Green Honorary Secretary of the World Evangelization League who had arrived from England that very morning emphasizing the duty of Christians passing on to others the great gift they had received.

Mr. Alexander C. King, the Chairman of the evening, summed up in a few words showing his appreciation of the Association, especially as it united the various denominations together and that it was a "Swadeshi" or indigenous movement of the right sort. He called on the community to make greater sacrifices in order to gain the end in view. After the usual vote of thanks the National Anthem was sung all standing, and the Rev. R. S. Heywood, M. A., pronounced the benediction. Thus one of the most successful meetings of the Association came to a conclusion.

## THE INCREASE OF LIQUOR DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the introduction of the Indian Tariff Act I observe that the prices of European wines and liquors have gone high and consumers have to pay more for brandies and whiskies, and therefore they naturally go in for cheaper, consequently inferior and noxious, articles. It is said that the Act has been introduced to check the consumption of foreign articles and to encourage the consumption of country liquors and spirits. If so, Government should guarantee the purity and genuineness of the articles of Indian manufacture and so price them as it will be worth while for consumers to prefer them to foreign articles. If Government are sincere they will improve the Indian liquors and spirits and lower their prices. Merely to raise the prices of European liquors and spirits and do nothing to country liquors and spirits is tantamount to increasing Government revenues at the expense of the consumer, and I am afraid to benefit the merchant and the importer.—Yours, &c.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
*THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT*
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.
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## THE UNIONIST PARTY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

In these circumstances the situation remains in the almost hopeless condition described in our columns yesterday. On the one hand, the advanced tariff reform section of the Unionist Party refuses to support any leader who will not advocate a moderate general tariff and colonial preference. On the other hand, Mr. Balfour refuses to sacrifice his fiscal policy so as to bring it into accord with that of progressive tariff reformers. Thus there is an absolute deadlock. Unless a solution of the difficulty be speedily found there is every reason to fear that the Unionist Party will be split up into two distinct groups, each acting independently of the other in the House of Commons, that is, as regards fiscal questions, and each fighting against the other at by election.

LORD H. CECIL'S VIEWS.

Mr. A. J. Dewar, one of the leading members of the Conservative Party in Northampton and a staunch free-trader, has received the following letter from Lord Hugh Cecil, to whom he wrote asking for advice as to the attitude which a Conservative free trader should adopt at the present crisis in the affairs of the party:—

"Hatfield House, Hatfield, Herts, Feb. 1.—Dear Sir,—I am much obliged for your letter. It is quite true that the intolerance of tariff reformers makes the position of Unionists who are free traders very difficult, but I cannot think that the result of the election has increased our difficulties. Rather it has diminished them by removing the prospect of a successful or even a formidable protectionist movement to a remote distance in the future. You write as though you thought Mr. Balfour was about to the modify his position in a protectionist sense. I see no reason to anticipate any such disastrous development. I do not pretend that Mr. Balfour's views are in all respect such as convinced free traders can approve, but I am quite sure that they approximate much closely to the Free Trade position than they do to that of Mr. Chamberlain. I am, therefore, still persuaded that Unionist free traders will do well to support Mr. Balfour, looking to him to obtain the ruined fabric of the party upon its old foundations. I am, yours faithfully, Hugh Cecil.

Mr. Bardett-Coutts, M. P., addressing the members of the Westminster Conservative and Unionist Club last evening, said they had now arrived at a point at which their leaders appeared at a deadlock and it was time for those members of the party who did not wish to be mere automatons to speak out. There were two ways out of the apparent impasse, and both depended on Mr. Balfour; on him rested the onus of the solution. Whatever had happened in the past, Mr. Bardett-Coutts did not believe that Mr. Balfour could now think that they could go drifting on with an indistinct policy as to fiscal reform. The simplest solution would be for him to come frankly in to Mr. Chamberlain's policy, not only in principle but in form. Mr. Balfour had said that his differences from Mr. Chamberlain existed only in method and details. Surely then he would be willing, at such a crisis, to withdraw these into the background, and stand only on principles on which both were agreed.

The Darlington Conservative Association on Wednesday passed a resolution of unabated confidence in Mr. Balfour as the leader of the party and declaring that the continuance of his leadership was absolutely essential to the maintenance of the Unionist Party as an effective force in politics. Mr. H. Pike Pease, M. P., referring to the differences in the party thought that there should be a meeting of Unionist members of Parliament to arrive at a common basis. The differences of opinion on the Tariff Question were too small to make any difficulties within the party. The two great questions during the coming session would probably be the question of schools, on which they were united, and the payment of members, which would be a vital mistake.

A CHAMBERLAIN MANIFESTO.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to Lord Ridley (published Feb. 8), says that in view of misapprehensions which appear to prevail as to his position and that of tariff reformers, he desires to describe the situation as it appears to them. From the beginning he has made it absolutely clear that in no circumstances could he see a candidate for the leadership of the Unionist Party. All that is in question is the policy which the party proposes to adopt in the future. As regards tariff reform, there appear to be three views held by different sections of the party. The first is based on the assumption that tariff reform cannot be a question of practical politics for some years to come, and the conclusion is that it should be dropped for the present as a active policy. If this view be adopted, tariff reform is to be placed on the shelf. Further, such a position would be entirely inconsistent with Mr. Balfour's declaration that tariff reform is the first item in the constructive programme of the Unionist Party. The second suggestion is that, while not pressing tariff reform under existing circumstances the Unionists are to unite among themselves on the programme known as the hatchet of no-taxation by Mr. Balfour that tariff reform was not to be dropped. If, however, the majority should be in favour of the views expressed by the free-fooders, or should desire that the whole question should be left in abeyance, the tariff reform minority would have to reconsider their position. It does not appear to him necessary or wise that they should separate themselves from the party as a whole, or from the general leadership but they might very properly constitute themselves into a parliamentary group, ready to bring forward their views in the House when opportunity offers.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Western India Lawn-Tennis Challenge Cup Meeting to be held between 19th March and 23th March.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.
ENTRANCE FEE, Rs. 10.

Prize Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year; by the winner. Also a special prize, value Rs. 75.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.
ENTRANCE FEE, Rs. 10 EACH.

Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs 500, to be held for one year; and two special prizes, value Rs 50 each.

Officers of the Army and Navy (member of recognised Clubs) serving with detachments intending to the above events, but who are not members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, who will arrange for their being made Honorary Members, and will endeavour to arrange accommodation for them during their stay in Bombay.

The best of three sets to decide each match. The scoring will be deuce, vantage, vantage all, game, except in the eleventh game of a set, when deuce, vantage, will be called.

Entries close on 17th March.

THE 14th King's Hussars, which come from Shorncliffe to India next trooping season in relief of the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, now at Rawalpindi, have had a fair spell of home service, having returned home from Madras in 1886, after seventeen years in the East. The 14th went through the operations for the relief of Ladysmith, including the engagements at Colenso, Val Krantz, on the Tugela Heights, Pieter's Hill and the harassing work in the Transvaal and Cape Colony and on the Zululand border, down to the close of the war. Those who were with the regiment right through the war got the medal with no fewer than seven clasps, and the King's medal with two clasps. Brevet-Colonel E. D. J. O'Brien, who commands the 14th, was originally an officer of the South Lancashire Regiment, from which he was transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards in 1888, and eight years later he got his majority in the 14th. He was attached to the 1st Punjab Cavalry in the Afghan War of 1880 and was a volunteer with the 15th Sikhs in Roberts' march from Kabul to Kandahar He served with the 14th in South Africa, commanding it in the closing stages of the campaign.

## A MAHOMEDAN LADY'S CLAIM.

### JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

IN the Bombay High Court on Saturday the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar delivered judgment in the suit of Shamsudin Gulamhusan and another against Abdulhusan Kalimudin and others, in which Fatmabai daughter of Kalimudin Amirudin, deceased had filed a claim on 1st December 1901 to recover her share in her father's properties as one of his heirs. She alleged in the plaint that her father had obtained for her, on 25th October 1895, a Gujarati writing, by which in consideration of a sum of Rs. 9,000 which he had agreed to credit to her in his books, she had relinquished and released all her right by way of inheritance; but the writing not having been registered was inadmissible and was not binding on her. On 21st April 1900, Fatmabai died; her husband Gulamhusen Abdulali, and her son, Shamsudin, were substituted as her heirs and legal representatives on 17th July last. In another suit brought by the first defendant against the present plaintiffs as Fatmabai's heirs, for compelling the Registrar to register the Gujarati writing, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar had held that the deed did not fall within the class of documents requiring registration under the Registration Act, compulsory registration. When the suit came on for hearing on 24th August last the Judge allowed, on the application of the party, an amendment of the plaint to the effect that the writing in question had been obtained from Fatmabai by her father by means of exercising undue influence over her. The deed marked exhibit F and F was executed in Bombay, where Kalimudin and Fatmabai lived. It was true Fatmabai spoke in the deed of relinquishment executed by her, of her having renounced her right of inheritance, but stated the learned Judge the test of interpretation applied by Lord Herschell, in Molineux vs. Crossley Brothers, 1895, A. C., pp 462-3, should be applied here. Lord Herschell had said: 'The agreement must be regarded as a whole; its substance must be looked at. The parties cannot by the insertion of any mere words defeat the effect of the transaction as appearing from the whole of the agreement into which they have entered. If the words in one part of it point in one direction and the words in another point in another direction you must look at the agreement as a whole, and see what is the substantial effect is.' It is only by a study of the whole of the language that the substance can be ascertained." Judged by this standard of interpretation, there was no renunciation of her right to inherit; it was recognised. In virtue of it she agreed to take on her father's death particular property carved out of his estates in lieu of her legal share; this was in consideration of the father giving her certain present benefits out of the property. It was a contract between her and her father. When her father died, her right to inherit was represented by the specific property she had agreed to take from the estate under the contract. The rest of the estate went to the other heirs; her contract was not with them, she having never transferred or agreed to transfer, her interest to them. He (the Judge) had not been able to find any principle of Mahomedan Law, or any decision binding upon him in support of the view of such transaction being a nullity. On the other hand, if regard was had to the analogous principle of Mahomedan Law, by which an owner of property was allowed to devise the whole of it as he liked provided he had the consent of his heirs (given as to Sunni Musalmans, on the owner's death, and as to Shian Musalmans, whether in the owner's lifetime or after his death) it seemed reasonable to hold that a transaction of this nature was not opposed to the spirit of that law. The parties in the present case, being admittedly Shiahs, could will away their property as they liked, with the consent of their expectant heirs, who had no more interest in it than a chance of succession. The next question was whether the undoubted voidable ness on the ground of undue influence. It rested upon the following allegations:—(1) The transaction was between a daughter and her father; (2) Fatmabao was a "pardanashin," namely, a lady of the veil; (3) the deed was not explained to her; (4) she did not understand the legal nature and effect her act (5) she had executed the deed without any independent legal advice, and without having all the materials regarding the value of the property; and (6) the consideration given from the father was grossly inadequate into these grounds the learned Judge went them by item, and in the course of his comments observed that the parties were Borahs, a community known for its shrewdness and sagacity. If Fatmabao had been unduly influenced in executing exhibit F, it was strange that neither her husband nor her son, nor she was able to realise it for full ten years; during eight years she went on treating it as a perfectly valid deed and received payments under it. Roughly estimated Kalimudin's property was worth on and a quarter lakhs of rupees. As to undue influence, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had laid down in Ganabakhen vs. Jaga Bahadursing I. L. R 23 Cal, 25: "Where the transaction was one that should be set aside as in voidable would depend upon one's own instance at the time when it was made not upon subsequent events. To the same effect were the observations of Chief Justice Bovill in Hoods vs. Irvins, VII Moo. and Ind. 376: "Undue influence was a reasonable one at the time it was entered into, we are not bound to look out for improbable and extravagant contingencies in order to make it void." In entering into this agreement, Fatmabao, in place of a chance liable to be defeated at any moment by the father's setting away the property, secured to herself a certainty. She appeared to be a woman of spirit, with some business capacity. It was not likely that her husband did not know how rich her father was. She had executed the document as a free agent; there was no undue influence exercised. The suit was dismissed with costs.

## RATS IN THE HIGH COURT.

### A THOROUGH CLEANSING.

At the Bombay High Court on Friday afternoon a stir was caused among some of the professional gentlemen and the officials of the Court on account of the spreading of a report that dead rats had been found in the chambers and pleaders' premises. This Court is nearly the length of a street, built at a cost of close upon seventeen lakhs of rupees, on perhaps one of the most healthy sites open to the genial westerly breeze, commanding a prominent situation facing the Back Bay. Even when the bubonic plague was rife in its intensity in Bombay, not one decent rat race, commonly believed to be the precursors of the pestilence, would be seen on the premises where order and cleanliness reigned; much less was it imagined that dead rats would be found there. On an evil smell having been noticed emanating from the Translators' Office, which is situated on the third storey in the southern wing, a diligent search was made, and one dead rat was forthcoming out. As the stench continued a further search was made, and three more rats were brought out. They are stated to have been kept in the corridor, pending conveyance to Rats Extermination Branch of the Bombay Municipal Health Department. But strange to state, within a short time of the deposit they mysteriously disappeared. It was guessed at that the three curious, "hanai" afraid of being taken to task for his neglect, or for some other cause, might have thrown into the Court compound in order to make the evidence against him disappear. But a prompt search in the compound proved the futility of this theory Mr. Lester, the Court keeper, who lives on the premises sunnises, that as crows are frequent and unwelcome visitors, they may have attended to their duty as nature's scavengers and flown off with the rodents' carcasses clutched in their long strong beaks. On a report of the occurrence having been made to Mr. R D. Sethna, Registrar of the Appellate Side, that officer immediately issued instruction for the prompt cleansing and thorough disinfecting of the whole of the southern wing from top to bottom, as the two divisions of the Appellate Court, the Appellate Court Offices, the Registrar's Office, and the record-room are all situated on that side. The Chief Justice was also informed and his Lordship approved of the measures adopted by Mr. Sethna. A number of hamals were busy on Saturday cleansing the rooms and corridors with mops, brushes, dusters, tubs of water, and quantities of disinfectants. Mr. Lester personally supervising their work Yesterday the remaining part of the building on the northern side was taken in hand for a similar purpose.

## AN ACT OF INSOLVENCY.

In the Bombay High Court on Saturday, at a special sitting of the Insolvency Court, in which the Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided as Commissioner, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Modi, and Ranchoddas applied that Sheriff Ebrahim Karim Nanji who traded in Khadack in gunny-bags, cloves spices myrabolams, and other things, be adjudicated an insolvent, and the usual vesting order about his assets and property made. In support of his application the learned counsel read affidavits of Jafar Mehsali who traded in Calcutta, and who was a creditor of Sheriff for Rs. 52 003; also of Rahim Mehrally and of Muiji Pradhan. These showed that Sheriff was heavily indebted; there were decrees out against him and suits pending; he had locked-up his place of business and was not to be found; warrants of arrest had been issued against him; he had transferred contracts, in which large profits were due, to the name of other parties; he had also transferred to other persons all his stock-in-trade, furniture and jewellery estimated to be more than one lakh of rupees in value; his whereabouts could not be ascertained; and for these and other reasons he had committed acts of insolvency.

The Commissioner passed the usual orders.

## SUIT AGAINST A MILL COMPANY.

### RESOLUTION ALLEGED TO BE INVALID.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar at the High Court on Saturday heard the suit brought by Bai Gangabai and others against the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, in which the plaintiffs as shareholders in the defendant company, and as owners of and interested in the firm of Muiji Jaitha and Co., prayed that it may be declared that certain resolutions passed at a meeting of the company, and the appointment of the sixth defendant (Bhagubhai Dayabhai) are invalid, illegal and void, and that, if necessary, the same may be set aside and may be expunged from the records of the defendant company; that the defendants may be restrained from acting on the said amendments, resolutions, and a point ment by injunction of the court; that, if necessary, the register of the company may be rectified; that the defendants be ordered to pay the costs of the suit, etc. The plaintiffs in the case are Bai Gangabai carrying on business in the name and style of Muiji Jaitha and Co., in her own right, and as executrix of Gordhandas Sundardas; Mr. Jamsetji Kavasji Patel; Mr. Lalji Naronji; and Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji; while the defendants are the Madras Company; Lakhmidas Waljie; Bhagvandas Waljl; Sorabji Cursetji Sett; Dr. Burjorji Hormusji Dantra, and Bhagbhubai Dayabhai. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji and Hiralal, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the defendant Company. Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the second defendant. Mr Strangman and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs Muiji and Dharamsey, appeared for the sixth defendant.

The plaint stated that the first defendant is a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th are the directors of the company, while the 6th is a shareholder who claimed to be a director. After repeating the circumstances under which the company was promoted etc., which have been noticed at length in connection with previous litigation, the plaint stated that the second defendant, Lukhmidas Waljl, had for a long time borne ill-will to the late Gordhandas Sunderdas for his causing his interest in the firm of Muiji Jaitha to cease, and that since the death of Gordhandas he had been using all endeavours, and bringing all possible pressure to bear on the plaintiffs with a view to get them to readmit him a partner in the firm, which the plaintiffs had refused to do, and on account of the refusal he bore ill-will towards the plaintiffs, and was taking all possible steps to cause them annoyance and obstruct them in the management of the business of Gordhandas. After his death, the plaintiffs as his executors, called on the defendants, as the directors, to transfer to them certain shares standing in the name of Gordhandas, but the second defendant, who was the chairman of the company, made use of his position to delay on various pretexts the making of the transfers; and the plaintiffs were obliged to come to this court for relief. As soon as the application was made, the defendants began to give way and made various offers to the plaintiffs. A consent order was taken on the 25th September 1905. The 2nd defendant had, however, caused the transfer to be registered in the company's books as of the 25th September 1905, and not of the 24th August 1905, as the plaintiffs submitted that it should have been. The plaint then referred to the proceedings of certain meetings of shareholders of the company, which the plaintiffs submitted were invalid. They had made protests against the resolutions passed, which proved ineffective and hence the suit.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said that his defence of the suit was practically the same as the second defendant's.

The second defendant submitted among other things that the plaintiffs were not entitled either to maintain the suit or to obtain the relief they claimed. Allegations made in eleven paragraphs of the plaint were irrelevant. At the date of the institution of the suit the fourth defendant was not a director of the Mill Company. Between this Company and the firm of Muiji Jaitha there never was an agreement. Formerly among the directors of the Company, were almost always included members of Muiji Jaitha's firm as well as members of the family of Muiji Jaitha, or their nominees. Under the erroneous belief that it was a valid agreement under which the firm could act as secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, the partners who constituted the firm in question were allowed to act as Secretaries and Treasurers. The Company had not recognised the authority of Gordhandas Sundardas to nominate his successor after his death, nor was it obligatory in the company to accept such a successor of his as their Secretary and Treasurer. This defendant had instituted suit No. 770 of 1904 for the dissolution of the firm and for taking its accounts. On the death of Gordhandas, the first plaintiff had not become a partner in the firm nor did she become sole owner of it. At the time of his death Gordhandas was the holder of 49 shares and 5 quarter-shares in the Company. The delay in transferring of them was not due to the action of this defendant as Chairman of the Directors, but to the plaintiffs having demanded the shares in a manner the Board did not approve of; also, to Karsandas Dharamsi Sunderdas nephew of the plaintiff's testator having claimed the shares as sole surviving male descendant of the joint Hindu family descended from Muiji Jaitha; and to the action of the third plaintiff who had consented to the postponement of the matter.

The sixth defendant urged that the amendments and resolutions which were declared by the second defendant to have been carried at the meeting of the shareholders of the Company were legal and binding.

The hearing was proceeded with, and Mr. Jamshedji K. Patel, Solicitor, was examined in support of the plaintiffs' case.

AN extraordinary position has arisen at the Calcutta University, says the "Pioneer," and it is difficult at present to see what will be the outcome. The Universities Act came into force on the 1st September 1904, and under Section 26 the Senate were required to frame and submit Regulations within a year or within such a period beyond this as Government might grant. An extension of six months was given, and this period will consequently expire on the 28th of the current month. But the Regulations are by no means ready, for inordinately long discussions have taken place, as many as eighty amendments having been tabulated on a single clause. At the last meeting of the Senate on the 17th instant the following resolution was adopted on the motion of Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee:—That the Senate do apply to the Government for a further extension of time, till the end of September next, to submit the Regulations under Section 26 of the Universities Act. Curiously enough the Government of India had written under date the 16th instant, saying that the Advocate-General had advised them that only one period could be granted under Section 26 and that no extension after the 28th February 1906 was possible under this law. This letter was received, we understand, just after the resolution above quoted had been passed, and the Senate had therefore no opportunity of immediately considering it. If the interpretation of the Act holds good, the Government themselves will have no choice but to frame the Regulations, this course being laid down in the Section. It is understood that the Regulations in all Faculties are far advanced, as they have been thrashed out by Committees. If, therefore, Government undertake to frame the Regulations they will have a mass of material to go upon giving the views of Committees, Faculties and the Senate on every point of importance. Since the above was written, we learn that a special meeting of the Senate has been called for to-day (Saturday), at which an heroic resolution will be proposed. This will be to the effect that the Senate sit from day to day to consider the draft regulations adopted by the various Faculties. This will give three days only in which to do the work, and we should imagine there will be considerable scamping if it is to be finished in time. But perhaps the Senate will be prepared to sacrifice itself by sitting for twelve hours daily. This would redeem its character in part, for it met only once in December, kept holiday all through January, and has had a half hour's sitting this month—all this in spite of the fact that the framing of regulations was obviously an urgent matter.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

### HOME.

COURT.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, left England on Friday to attend the funeral of her father. The King's public engagements will not permit him to attend the funeral in person. The Queen has given £100 towards paying the year's deficit (£2,000) of the Queen Victoria Institute for nurses. Princess Christian presided on Wednesday at a public meeting in Hammersmith Town-hall, when it was resolved to found a "creche" for the children of women working in the neighbourhood.

A Conference of local authorities on the coast was held on Tuesday in London, to consider the defence of the shores against erosion by the sea.

Drama.—Mr. Pinero's new comedy His House in Order has appeared at the St. James's.

Ecclesiastical.—At Westminster Abbey, the Rev. A. N. Thomas has been consecrated as Bishop of Adelaide and the Ven. H. M. Eyre Price as Bishop of Fun kein Cuina. Mr. J. S. Waring and his sons will give to the new Liverpool Cathedral the entire series of stalls in the choir, at a cost of £3,000. Lady Wimborne has resigned the presidency of the Church of England League.

Education Question.—The future of Church schools, and of religious instruction, has called forth widely-differing views from Lord Hugh Cecil, several Bishops, and others. The Archbishop of Canterbury says he has no reason to believe that the Government will act unfairly to Church schools and in any case, would not approve of "passive resistance."

Football.—Wales beat Scotland in a Rugby match on Saturday.—The second round for the Association Cup has been played.

General Booth on Tuesday opend a new night shelter for men in Middlesex-street, near Liverpool-street Railway Station.

Ireland.—The Viceroy and Lady Aberdeen made their state entry into Dublin on Saturday and were very warmly welcomed. The Vicregal Levee on Tuesday was very largely attended. Sections 3 and 4 of the Crimes Act, so far as they have been put in force by proclamation, have been revoked.

Lady Strathcona has sent 10,000 guineas for the Queen's Unemployed Fund, 1,000 guineas for the immediate relief of deserving persons, and the balance to enable suitable unemployed persons to emigrate to the North-West of Canada.

Law.—Mr. Justice Farwell has granted an injunction to prevent the Manchester Corporation from carrying on a parcels delivery system, except when the goods travel over part of the Corporation tramways and are not handled outside the tramway radius.—Mr. Markham M. P., has obtained a faculty for the removal of crucifixes and Stations of the Cross from Holy Trinity Church, Shirebrook. A meeting of Mr. F. Horner's creditors was held on Wednesday.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Morley on Friday, dealt with the education, labour, and other problems.

Mr. Benjamin Kidd has given at the Royal Institution the first of two lectures on "The Significance of Nature in the Theory of Evolution."

Mrs. Humpary Ward writes urging the need of playtime organization for the children attending elementary schools, and describing the "play centres" already established.

Naval and Military.—Several changes in the organization of the Volunteers are announced.—Lord Roberts writes that his appeal last July, for funds toward the establishment of rifle clubs has thus far only elicited £1,860. Promises of £1,000 and £500 have since been made through "The Times".—This year's naval manoeuvres are to be on a large scale, and their object is to practise the defence of the mercantile marine. A team of Malay guides and a team from Uganda will compete at Bisley this year. The gun practice of the Fleet for 1905 shows a great advance.

The polling for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities closed on Tuesday. Sir H. Craik (Unionist) has been returned by 3,543 votes, against 1,450 for Prof. Murison (L.) and 1,240 for Prof. Smith (Unionist Free Trader).—Polling was held on Tuesday and Wednesday in Orkney and Shetland.

The Unionist Party.—The "Times" on Monday published a statement to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain wishes to make his tariff reform scheme, the main plank of the Unionist platform, and insists that those who cannot accept it should not be regarded as members of the party. If Mr. Balfour adopts the whole Chamberlain platform Mr. Chamberlain will act as his lieutenant, but otherwise he will separate himself from Mr. Balfour's leadership and form a separ te group. Mr. Balfour, if the party prefers to be led by Mr. Chamberlain, will cheerfully give way, but does not recognise in the suggestion that some third person should become leader. As for tariff reform, he thinks it unreasonable that Mr. Chamberlain should ask him to go further. A meeting of the Unionist party will be held probably next week.—Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to Lord Ridley, says that advanced tariff reformers favour a moderate duty on foreign corn, and a general tariff, and that Mr. Balfour has never put forward an alternative scheme. He denies that any attempt has been made to insist on the exclusion of all who do not accept his whole programme. He believes that the great majority of Unionist members in the new Parliament will accept Mr. Balfour's general leadership. Tariff reformers, he says, should not separate from the general leadership, though they might form a group within the party. Lord Selborne and others have written opposing the continuance of Mr. Balfour as leader and favouring Mr. Chamberlain. Other correspondents express a contrary view.

### THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Coghlan writes criticising certain Press comments on Australian affairs. The Australian friends of the Unionist party consider that if it wishes to identify itself with Imperialism it will have to adopt preference as an important item in its programme.

Canada.—Mr. Choate, late American Ambassador in London, at a dinner of the Canadian Club in Ottawa last week, said the United States was not jealous of Canada and that no rivalry, commercial, industrial, or economic, ever could disturb the peace between them. The manufacturers have formulated their demands before the Tariff Committee.

South Africa.—The Duke of Connaught, after a visit to Mafeking, has gone to Pretoria where he was warmly received on Monday, and held a review of troops on Tuesday. A citizens' meeting in Johannesburg last week, protested against Liberal slanders on the people of the Transvaal, and asked for a Royal Commission of inquiry into the conditions of Chinese labour. The Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg on Tuesday, passed a resolution approving of the policy of the home Government in leaving the question of Chinese labour to be decided by the new Legislature.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent dives in on the unanimity of British opinion in the Transvaal in favour of the equal rights guaranteed under the existing Constitution.

### THE UNITED STATES.

Congress and the administration.—It is doubtful whether the Senate will ratify the Santo Domingo treaty, but the other important Administrative measures are expected to pass.

Chinese Immigration.—The Secretary of Commerce has approved a radically revised list of rules on this subject.

Labour.—A great strike of colliers, in both the bituminous and the anthracite fields, is threatened.

Panama.—The canal is now likely to be made on the lock system.

### FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The terms of the Emperor-King's Message to the Hungarian Coalition, and their executive's reply, are published. The negotiations have broken down, the King refusing the conditions specified by the Coalition leaders.

China.—Further particulars are published of the negotiations with Russia.—A missionary's house has been looted near Canton.

France.—At two fashionable Paris churches last week, the officials who came to take inventories under the new law were violently obstructed. Several of the rioters have been sent to prison. Similar disorders have occurred elsewhere, and their promotors are believed to be the Jesuits. In the Chamber, M. Rouvier vigorously justified the Government and a motion "counting on the Government to ensure the application of the law" was carried by 362 votes to 106.—The chairman and many members of the London County Council have been warmly welcomed on their return visit to the Paris municipality. On Wednesday, they were received by President Loubet, who laid stress on the value of the "entente," and, at the Foreign Office, by M. Rouvier, who welcomed them in a cordial speech.

Germany.—The coast regions of East Africa have been cleared of insurgents, and natives of New Guinea are to help in subjugating the interior.—The reactionary franchise law at Hamburg has been passed.—The German Minister in Athens is going to Belgrade; Count Arco Valley goes to Athens from Tokio, where the Minister in Peking, Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein will succeed him. Count Rex goes from Persia to Turkey, and the Consul-General in Constantinople, Herr Steinrich, becomes Minister at Teheran.

Italy.—In the Chamber, last week, the Ministry were defeated and resigned. Baron Sonnio is trying to form a Cabinet.

Japan.—All fear of a collision between the Ministry and the Diet on the Budget is averted.—An official version is published of the reference made in the Diet to the British Army.

Morocco.—The Algeciras Conference last week approved a plan for the reform and increase of taxation submitted by a committee, and rejected Moorish proposals for increasing import duties.—Our Correspondent anticipates a compromise between France and Germany on the important questions of the State Bank and police.

Portugal.—The Cortes were opened by the King, last week.

Russia.—A St. Petersburg Correspondent tells the story of the arrest and release of Mr. Davison, the manager of linen mills near Yaroslav. No charge was ever formulated against him, but he has been dismissed. This Correspondent reports a steady movement towards the Left among all political parties.—The Marshals of Nobility predict a terrible agrarian crisis in the spring.—The Government persists in a policy of repression. It is semi-officially announced that the elections will be held on April 7, and that the Duma will assemble on April 28; but the "Slovo" says the Duma will forthwith be prorogued till the autumn.—Count Witte has told a provincial deputation that the Tsar's Manifesto of October 30, will assuredly be fulfilled, and that Russia's system of Government is vastly superior to that of other countries. It is rumoured that German bankers have agreed to take £10,000,000 of Russian Treasury bonds.

Servia.—The Government has decided not to submit the Bulgarian Convention to the Skupshtina for ratification at present.

Spain.—King Alfonso returned to Madrid from Biarritz last Friday. Princess Henry of Battenburg with Princess Ena, has returned to England. The Foreign Minister believes that King Alfonso will be married in June.

Venezuela.—President Castro is said to be preparing for war with France.

Obituary.—Lord Masham; Lady Grey, wife of the Foreign Secretary; Sir C. A

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

THE MAKING OF LAWS.

The millennium must be at hand. The new Parliament is to sweep away all the abuses and anomalies by which our legislative system is marred. It is to go so far towards perfection, if all hopes be realised, as to frame its Acts in language which cannot or at any rate need not, be misinterpreted. This is a very large proposal. To ask a Bill draughtsman to put the will of Parliament into plain English seems as daring a proposition as was that contained in the grand robin which desired an English epitaph for Goldsmith. When the Musical Copyright Act of 1902 came before the King's Bench a couple of years ago, the judges mildly suggested that the gentlemen who drafted Acts of this nature should really have some elementary knowledge of the criminal law. At Westminster Police Court, where Mr. Shiel complained of a badly worded Act, he was informed that it had been amended in committee. That means that an alteration was written on the top of a hat in a corridor, said somebody who probably knew.

FOR PLAIN LANGUAGE.

The matter is not so simple as it may at first sight appear. Sir Henry Fowler, recognising that the hasty adoption of badly drawn amendments is mainly responsible for the confusion of meaning by which so many statutes are marred, once made what seemed a sound proposal. It was that all important Bills affecting the general law should, after they have passed through committee, be referred back to the Parliamentary counsel for their report as to the wording of such Bills, and that an opportunity should be afforded of amending any errors, any confusion of meaning or any conflict with the existing law, to which the attention of Parliament would thus be drawn. That process might be effective if members of Parliament were all minded to pass Bills. But so long as the raising of a man's hat and his saying "I object" can defer the consideration of a Bill we need not expect our rulers to multiply opportunities for the blocker to triumph.

OILING THE WHEELS.

The blocker of Bills is not peculiar to any one party; he is a party institution. The fact constitutes a cynical commentary on our legislative methods, and is one of those mysteries of Parliamentary life which the plain man never hopes to understand. One gentleman who was proud of having stopped two thousand measures, each of value and importance to some more or less considerable community, was once led in his fanatic zeal to bar out a Bill of his own Ambiguous phrasing might be pardonable if it prevented the blocker from understanding the provisions of a measure which he would otherwise veto. Perhaps the older method of disarming opposition was less reputable but it was certainly effective. There exists a letter written by a seventeenth century member telling how with the application of Mr Attorney and others, he got six-and-forty members to the Dog Tavern in the Palace Yard at Westminster and so well dined and wined them that when they were carried back to the House the Bill in which the host was concerned passed without amendment.

IN THE WILDS.

During the recent election we heard a good deal of the Post Office employees, and one result has been a short sharp reproof from the new Postmaster-General to those who made unseemly demonstration over the defeat of Lord Stanley. It is not always the man who makes chief outcry by whom most pain is felt. There are those in the service of the Post Office who might complain from whom nothing is heard. These are the men in the rural districts. A man is put in to manage a general business, to which is presently added a post-office—telegrams, money orders, savings bank. Next comes the telephone which not only adds to his duties by day but renders him liable to be called up at any hour of the night. It is not English that all these extra duties should be forced upon a man without his receiving extra remuneration. The practice may not be common, but the facts are as stated in one case within the writer's knowledge. The local man is responsible for everything, but not one extra penny does he get for it.

THE WOOLCOMBERS PATRON.

Years and years ago all servile labour was suspended upon the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Blaze. The woolcombers adopted him as their patron saint because his flesh was torn with woolcombers irons as a preliminary to his being beheaded. The legend runs that on the way to the place of trial he was besought to heal a child which had a stoppage in the throat, and that he blessed the child and cured it. Therefore we are still bidden, if a bone or other impediment lodge in the throat seize the afflicted parts say St Blaze, the martyr and servant of Jesus Christ, commands thee to pass up and down and be forthwith made well.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER.

Twenty years ago last Saturday Mr. Gladstone announced the completion of this Cabinet. Twenty years—so little in the history of Parliament—makes a tremendous gap in a party. Of that Administration only three reappear in that of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman—himself, Mr. Morley, and Lord Ripon. Sir George Trevelyan, like Lord Rosebery, is in retirement. Mr. Chamberlain is the most notable figure on the other side. The men who filled the offices of Lord Chancellor, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Home Office, India, and Colonies like Gladstone, their leader are dead. Names like those of Mr. Childers, Sir William Harcourt Lord Granville, Lord Kimberley, Mr. Mundella, and Lord Hartington link us with what seems a distant political past, yet they were all in the Government which was completed twenty years ago.

A DEAD MAN'S "TIP."

All those people who have been winning money in the foreign lotteries will be badgered for tips as to the way in which they controlled the Fates and made them kindly. Your gambler is proverbially credulous. Monckton Milnes used to tell a curious story of the head of a famous old Scottish house who died unexpectedly in Venice. When he arrived at his hotel there he was given a bedroom numbered sixteen. It was not a pleasant apartment, so becoming ill he had himself transferred to a better. This was numbered eight, and was a good room, but not the best in the house. Into this latter he was carried when his condition became critical. It was numbered four, and in it he died. The servants in the hotel took the numbers of his four rooms added fifty, the "death number" in the language of lotteries and staking their money one the figures won thirty thousand francs.

OUR NOBLE SELVES.

The recent celebration by the Anglo-Jewish community of the 250th anniversary of the Whitehall Conference serves as opportunity to a not inconsiderable school to greet the celebrants as brothers. According to these, Britons are the descendants of some of those much-sought ten tribes. Carried captive by the Assyrians into Media, the Jews are identified with the Scythians. These broke over Northern Europe and became the progenitors of the Saxon invaders of England. That is the Anglo-Israelite theory exponents of which rejoice over the many difficulties in the way of establishing it. That as Jews if such we be, we have lost our identity—speech, customs, physical characteristics—is claimed as support of the theory, for it was part of the punishment of the Jews that they should so lose their identity.

CHANGING CHAIRS.

The entry of the Earl of Aberdeen into Dublin must have recalled to the mind of Mr. Morley the dawn of his own association with Ireland. He might with sincerity have borrowed the reply employed upon occasion by the opposite sex. This is so sudden. For it was sudden. He was seated in his editorial chair, half-way through his leader, when summoned by Mr. Gladstone to take his place as Chief Secretary for Ireland. It is amusing to learn from Mr. Morley's own lips that so strong was his journalistic instinct that after accepting his leaders offers, he turned again to his work and finished that leading article. And he is proud to boast that neither the grammar nor the style of the latter half of the article fell short of his usual standard.

PENSION OR POOR LAW.

An ingenious experimental system of old-age pensions has been introduced into New Zealand, and some of the Australian Colonies have passed plans to which impoverished exchequers prevent their giving immediately full effect. Germany grasped the nettle with a firm hand. She makes her workers insure. They are vide against sickness and accident as well as old age. Half the premium is payable by the employee, half by the employer, and the State supplements the annuity payable to the beneficiaire. It is discouraging to find that the free and independent workman finds his one objection to the scheme in the fact that he must contribute towards the foundation of the benefits which he is destined to receive. In Denmark there is no such contribution. The people get their pensions from the national revenue, but they make no direct contribution.

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MR. MORLEY, Secretary of State for India, has consented to preside at a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts on Thursday Feb 15, when an illustrated paper by Mr. R. B. Buckley, C. S. I., on "The Navigable Waterways of India" will be read by Mr. Sidney Preston, C.I.E., late Inspector-general of irrigation (India.)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Marican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bare spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Marican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.


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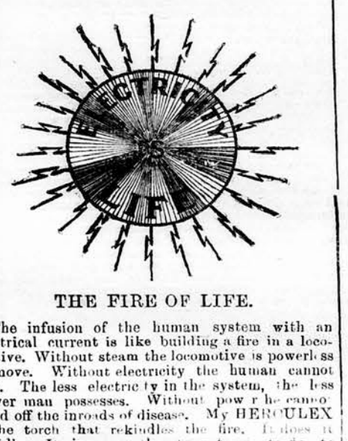

THE FIRE OF LIFE.

The infusion of the human system with an electrical current is like building a fire in a locomotive. Without steam the locomotive is powerless to move. Without electricity the human cannot live. The less electricity in the system, the less power man possesses. Without power he cannot ward off the inroads of disease. My HERCULEX is the torch that rekindles the fire. It does it rapidly. It gives you the steam to go—to do—to live. Read the following :—

THE ELECTRIC HERCULEX DID MORE FOR AN HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF RANGOON IN SIX DAYS THAN MEDICINE DID IN FIVE YEARS.

(Copy of Certificate.)

CALCUTTA, December 12th, 1905.

I, Moung Tha Nyo, an Honorary Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, do certify that I have been under Dr. Sanden's treatment for the last six days, applying his Electric Herculex, etc. I have been a sufferer for more than five years from Rheumatism which affected my entire body, of impure blood, and a severe pain in the neck extending through the head, and also complaints of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, etc. During these five years I tried all sorts of remedies and drugs, as well as massage, without any benefit.

During these six days I have used the Herculex, I am happy to say that I have been greatly indebted to you for the change in my entire system. My appetite has increased, and I am free from pain, and like a new man.

I feel sure I will be permanently cured within the time (one to two months) stipulated by you.

WITNESSES :

(Sd.) MOUNG THA NYO,
Honorary Magistrate of Rangoon.

Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd. Rangoon.

R. E. Mogul, Care of Esoofally Hiptoola & Co., Calcutta.

If you cannot call for a free consultation, write to me and I will send you without charge my books fully explaining my system of treating disease without medicine. Write at once. Do not let THE FIRE OF LIFE smoulder.

*CALL OR ADDRESS :*

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
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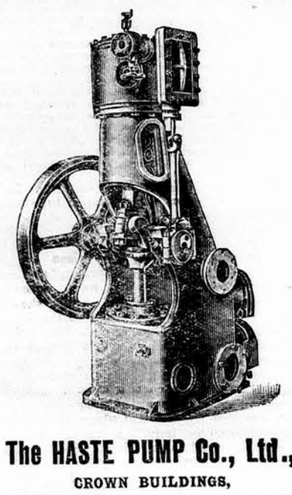
SAMPLE FORMS 3 DIFFERENT BANDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.





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## SALES BY AUCTION

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DE DION ENGINE SINGLE CYLINDER MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. (S T) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned—

1 De Dion Engine Paris made, single cylinder, five seated motor car, in perfect working order.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

The property of a gentleman consisting of Wimbrige made drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, mirror back cabinets and long chiffoniers, clothes press, almyrah, chest-of-drawer with mirror, ottoman, incandescent gas lamps, wall brackets, Mirror back side board, what-not iron cots pictures, table ornaments, glassware, crockery ware, plated ware, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, iron safe, bentwood chairs.

1 Bejon overstrung cottage piano by Soundy & Co.

2 Edison-bell Empire phonographs and 1 disc talking machine.

A lot of medical books and deer skins.

1 large English bath tub with german silver lining.

AT 3 p. m. S. T.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 rubber-tyred Hood victoria.

1 strong built light dog-cart.

1 French polished office shigram.

1 runner-tyred landau in good order with grey Arab horse and harness.

The property of F W Chamberlain Esq.

1 steel rubber tyred half C spring landau.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE DOUBLE DOOR CHUBB'S AND AUSTRIAN SAFES, OFFICE FURNITURE ETC.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 a.m (S T) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, next to Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co's surplus office furniture, safes etc consisting of one double door large Chubb's safe one Austrian safe on stand one box shaped safe, office tables pigeon ouphords, old printing press, old books, papers etc.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 2 p. m. (S. T), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Gymkhana Chambers opposite the Gymkhana Waudby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, dining table mirror sideboard dumbwaiter, meatsafe, marble-topped table and teapoys, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, English iron and brass double bedstead complete, mirror door almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers table ornaments, windproof lamps, glassware, crockeryware, plated ware &c, the property of H. Batty Esq., proceeded to England.

The above is on view

ON WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Dhan building (Ground Floor) opposite Sargent House Apollo Bunder the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, sliding dining tables and large mirror sideboard dinner waggon meatsafe marble-topped tables and teapoys mirror back side and corner cabinets teapoys drawing room, set of sofas and chairs, inlaid silk tapestry, English double and single bedsteads, single and double mirror almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, Hink's table and hall lamps carpets, roll top office table American writing desk, nearly new ebonized, cane seated and cornered piano by Rose & Co. rich glassware and porcelainware, best plated ware by Reed and Barton and others, majolica pedastal with flower pots lady's bicycle comfortable vis-a-vis with horse and harness etc. the property of G. E. Pinckney Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 26th February, 1906.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Store, Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Standard Time, at Government Telegraph Stores, Wadi Bunder a large quantity telegraph wire of sizes costing rail pieces and other stores etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 26th February, at 2 p m., Standard Time, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder Morewether Road near the Saluting Battery in (Curzon) house (top floor) the very valuable and made to order artistic design, household furniture by Robert and others 1 nearly new ebonized cottage Piano in capital order, rich glass and crockery ware, Best Platedware by Reed and Barton and Elkington, nearly new Bagatelle, small Billiard table by Army and Navy, carpenters tool cupboard by Army and Navy, rich ornaments, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs lined velvet, side board, easy chairs cloth and govero press, almyra, marble top Dressing and wash hand tables, single and Double Iron bed-steads, carpets and Rugs China matting large drawing table and chairs cabinets, teapoys large Ice-box with refrigerator, majolica, jardiniers and rich Bronze ware.

1 double barrel gun by Army and Navy cooking utensils table and hanging lamps Bicycles steel engraving and pictures 1 combination sewing machine convertible into writing table English flower vases

2 real Chubb and Sons large locks, with Chubb's key, Marble figure fountain, clocks rich carpets, artistic design cabinets and chiffoniers. Lady's Secretariat with drawers, 1 English Book Gary by Army and Navy and many other household furniture will be sold off to the highest bidder. The property of E. G. Clay Esqr,

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SHIP FURNITURE & GLASS SHOW CASES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mangaldass Jeramdass Sons & Co., Jewellers Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TOMORROW TUESDAY the 27th instant at 2 p. m. (S T) sell by Public Auction at No. 49 Meadow Street, Fort.

The whole of their shop furniture consisting of large glass door cupboard large glass show cases, screens, chairs table, clay figures &c, &c.

The above is now on view.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p m, Standard Time, Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazgon near the Rail way Station, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also mahogany household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware large dining table and chairs, side boards, drawing-room, sofas and chairs, cabinet table ornaments on pots table lamps, single and double bed teads, marble-top, dressing and wash hand tables, almyrahs chest of drawers, writing tables, hanging lamps, copper utensils etc etc, the property of G H Ohara Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE,

On SATURDAY the 3rd proximo, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Chinar Bagh, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, the valuable and handsome teak and black wood an carved house-hold furniture by Wimbridge, Ahmed Dewji and others, rich glass and crockeryware, plated ware, dining table and chairs, side board and sideboard, drawing room furniture, large cabinet and beautifully carved screens, table ornaments, one handsome sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne Stuttgart, single and double bedsteads, semi-tented almyrah, chest of drawers, office furniture, pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, and other matting, one strong roomy victoria with rubber tyres, one four-seated dog cart recently fitted with new wheels, saddle and stable accessories, double and single barrel guns, rifle, revolvers, photographic camera and apparatus microscope, kinora with 6 films, phonograph, graphophone, drawing instruments by Stanley London, one binocular optical lantern by Riley Bros., fitted with Lawson's sat rator and jet combined for natho-Oxygen lime light, screen sheet 20 ft. by 20 ft. and about 901 slides. One Cinematograph complete by J. W. Rowe fitted with Lantern Lens Attachment 2,000 C. P. Geyser jet for Natho-Oxygen lime light, several choice films and portable green one Stedman and Brown's patent oxygen gas generator complete with saturator one X Ray Apparatus complete with 12in. Spark Induction Coil by Cox of Chancery Lane, London. Focus Tubes, Fluorescent screen Accumulator, etc., one Electric Punkha with battery, electric lamp, English cooking stove, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of John T. Fry, Esq., assistant storekeeper, G. I. P. Ry., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th February, 1906.


STILL UNSURPASSED

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.

It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zoonas Musjit
Bombay



WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions as to Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.


## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak) | Hongkong |
| Bombay | Singapore | Foochow |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumper | Saigon |
| Madras | Bangkok | Shanghai |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Tientsin |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Penang | Manila | Yokohama |
| Thaiping | Cebu (Philippines) | Kobe |
| Medan, Deli (Sumatra) | | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on principal Commercial Cities throughout the world buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold on account of SHARES bought and sold on account of and also received for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1 30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent

Esplanade Road, Bombay

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Tuticorin |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Zanzibar |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Mombassa |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Nairobi |
| Steamer Point, | Aden, | Kandy, | Chittagong. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..... £110,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 10,000,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 10,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 5,500,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 10,000,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ltd.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman
O. L. MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. KAIN RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
W. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers
C. S. ADDIS Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the principal commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,332,260.55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, | Manila, | Singapore, |
| Calcutta, | City of Mexico, | San Francisco, |
| Hongkong. | Shanghai, | Washington D. C |
| Kobe, | Yokohama, | Canton |
| Cebu | Penang, | Monterey, |
| | Panama. | |

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Yen 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | „ 18,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... | „ 9,940,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... | „ 800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London, | Shanghai, | Port Arthur, | Kobe, |
| Lyons, | Hongkong. | Mukden | Osaka, |
| New York. | Tientsin | Fairen, | Tokyo, |
| San Francisco. | Peking | Chefoo | Nagasaki. |
| Honolulu. | Newchwang. | Dalny. | Bombay. |

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be agreed on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

Ahmed Building, Horniman Road, Fort, Bombay.

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta Bombay Agra, Ajmere Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548

Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the fidelity, commission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

### GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION 35 YEARS CAPITALISED

PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

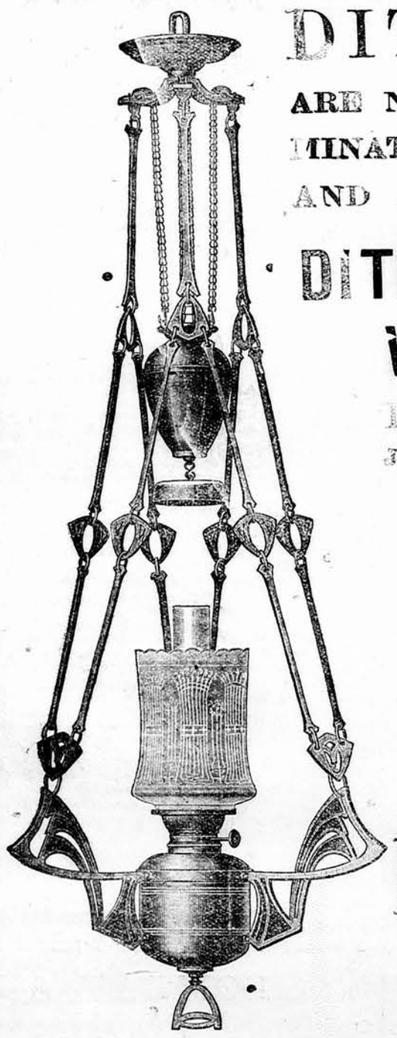
Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&



DITMAR'S LAMPS

ARE NOTED FOR THEIR SPLENDID ILLUMINATING POWER, SAFETY, SIMPLICITY AND RELIABLE WOKMANSHIP.

DITMAR'S

WIND & PUNKAH PROOF

LAMPS ARE THE BEST EVER MADE.

JUST RECEIVED CHARMING NOVELTIES IN HANGING LAMPS, BRACKETS, TABLE AND STANDARD LAMPS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

ELECTRIC FITTINGS AND FANS

NOW ON VIEW.

LOVELY SILK AND PAPER

LAMP SHADES.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.

R. DITMAR,

BOMBAY,

69, Esplanade Road.

PYRKE'S

TELEGRAMS EXCELLENCE BOMBAY

TELEPHONE No. 175.

"APOLLO"

RESTAURANT.

The Smartest and most up-to-date IN INDIA.

Breakfasts, Luncheons and Dinners.

GRILLS AT ANY TIME.

from 8 A.M. till 10 P.M.

OYSTERS,—A specialitie.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR DINNER PARTIES.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

Band every Wednesday & Saturday.

APOLLO BUNDER.

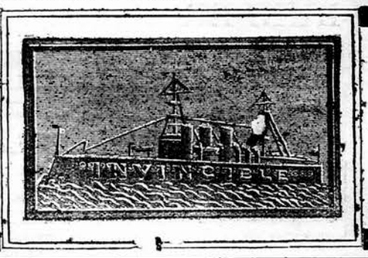
GEO. ANGUS & CO., LIMITED.

ST. JOHN'S WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Link Belting, Raw Hide Belting, Raw Hide Gears, &c.

CANVAS HOSE, COTTON BELTING, HAIR BELTING.

WORKS—BENTHAM, LANCASTER.




ALSO THE ORIGINAL ADMIRALTY QUALITY INDIA RUBBER SHEET (Invincible Brand).

And THE "RED ANGUS" SHEET.

All Genuine Goods Stamped with our Trade Mark.

Agencies in COLOMBO, BOMBAY, RANGOON, SHANGHAI, &c.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

EAU DE COLOGNE

TRADE BIG MARK

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions)*, *APERIENT (slow purgative)*, *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

"Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

"At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

"We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES.

Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS,

5 Hamilton Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

(Late partner of D. M. Dastoor & Co.)

Having **sixteen years' experience** in sight testing, &c., begs to inform his kind constituents that he has opened a new business under the name and style of

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

**Oculists and Opticians,**

**7, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

An Ophthalmic Surgeon, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), on the premises. Consultation free.

Entirely new stock of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses of the latest style and Pattern.

**Genuine 1st Quality Brazilian Pebbles. Prices extremely moderate.**

Highest credentials from the HON'BLE SIR **LAWRENCE JENKINS**, the HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE **BATTY**, LIEUT.-COL. **PETERS**, M.B., I.M.S., and other personages.

A large assortment of powerful Telescopes, Binoculars, artificial human eyes, English made glare and Dust eye protectors and **motor goggles** in stock.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

This delicious and highly nutritive food contains a far larger proportion of Flesh-forming and Strength-sustaining elements than ordinary new full-cream milk. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it imparts new life and vigour to persons of delicate constitution, and yet is, in itself,

A PERFECT FOOD

for the strong and healthy. It is invaluable in hot climates, and may be used as a beverage with marked advantage instead of tea, coffee or cocoa.

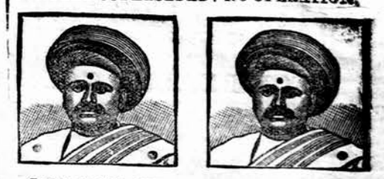
INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED! NO OPERATION.



SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:—

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW:—

HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 85 vegetable drugs and 108 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure. Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 13-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula and all like inflamatory complaints are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days. Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after 20 days. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

LEPROSY—black and white bad BLOOD, satisfactorily cured by my pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 6-8.

SYPHILIS, and like DISEASES are radically cured. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, Lung diseases. Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

LOSS OF NERVE POWER DISCHARGES, are permanently cured. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

FEMALE AILMENTS, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Sterility, Tumour, etc, are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs 6-8.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heartburn sour, bitter, sweet taste, headache, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye diseases, redness watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pain, short sight, night blindness, relieved by harmless applications. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS cured by unfailing remedies surpassing all others. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

MOUTH DISEASES, TOOTH-ACHE and gum swellings with maddening pains, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

TYPHOID Fever, BRAIN, REMITTENT, MALARIAL and INTERMITENT Fevers and AGUE can be cured by only one phial of pills. Price Rs. 4-8 per phial, for 15 days' medicine.

All my medicines, ointments, pills, powders and oils are prepared out of vegetable drugs only.

Besides the above I have medicines for numerous other chronic diseases not named above always in stock.

Up-country orders are promptly sent by V.P.P. Please state clearly age and term of disease.

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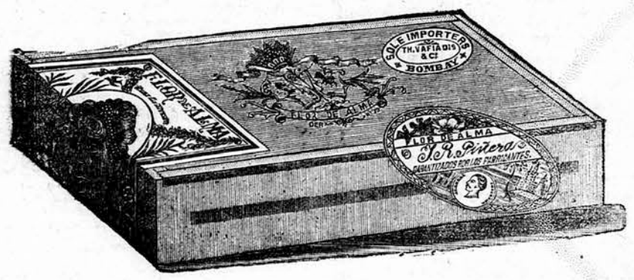


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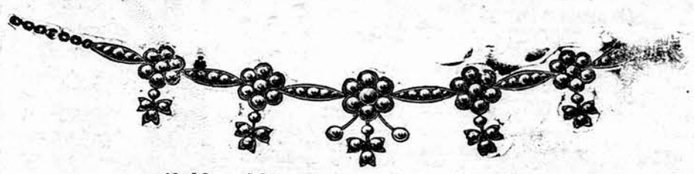

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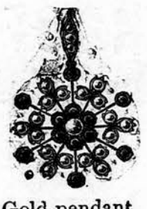

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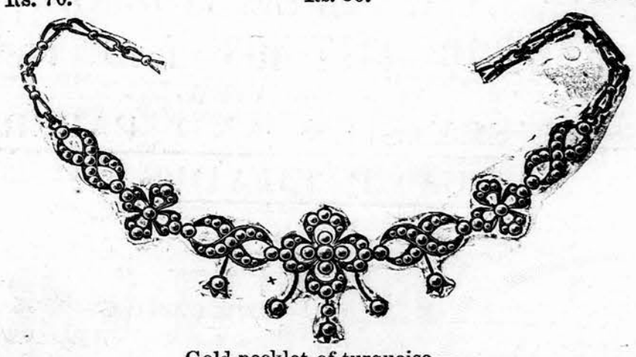

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